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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA.

The GOVERNOR's SPEECH to both Houſes of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, convened in the Senate-Chamber on Thurſday laſt.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE ſtate of the union, and of Pennſylvania, as an important member of the union, renders the preſent ſeſſion peculiarly fortunate. The extenſive commercial intercourſe that ſubſiſts between the United States, and ſome of the belligerent powers of Europe; the ſolemn obligations of treaty, by which we are pledged to others;—the ſentiments of a cordial friendſhip, which cement our alliance with one party; and the juſtice which, as a nation at peace, we owe to all the parties;—are conſiderations of ſuch variety and importance, as cannot, I think, be contemplated by any patriotic citizen, without ſolicitude and apprehenſion. But, however great the difficulty may be, under theſe circumſtances, of preſerving a neutral character, in a manner univerſally ſatisfactory, it is certainly the duty of thoſe, with whom the adminiſtration of the public affairs is entruſted, to attempt the arduous taſk; and, I am confident, that, recollecting the calamities which we have formerly experienced, and reflecting, with becoming gratitude, upon the preſent proſperous condition of our country, you will approve and ſanction every juſt and conſtitutional exertion, that is calculated to maintain the dignity of our government, and to avoid a participation in the war.

Upon this meritorious principle, and in order to put the citizens of America on their guard, at this critical period, the Preſident iſſued a proclamation, declaring that the duty and intereſt of the United States required that they ſhould, with ſincerity and good faith, adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers: and as the letter which communicated this proclamation expreſſed a confidence, that injunctions ſo intereſting to the happineſs and proſperity of the United States, would have the benefit of my aid, to promote their general and ſtrict obſervance in Pennſylvania, I thought it incumbent upon me, likewiſe, in the moſt public manner, to recommend the ſubject to the attention of my fellow citizens; and to exhort them faithfully to conform to the diſpoſition, which the Preſident had officially recognized and preſcribed.

This amicable and impartial diſpoſition being thus announced, on behalf of the general government, ſome occurrences ſoon rendered it neceſſary to provide an adequate and prompt remedy, in caſe of any violence being committed by the belligerent powers, upon veſſels within the juriſdiction and protection of the United States; or in caſe any of thoſe powers, ſhould commiſſion, arm, and equip privateers within our ports; a practice deemed inconſiſtent with the duties of neutrality, and dangerous to the peace of the nation. Accordingly, in the capacity of commander in chief of the militia of the commonwealth, I received inſtructions from the Preſident of the United States to interpoſe in either of theſe events, and, with the aid of the militia, to detain the aggreſſor, in the firſt inſtance, or the privateer in the ſecond, until the Preſident ſhould decide upon ſuch further proceedings, as the occaſion might require. Theſe inſtructions being immediately communicated to the Board of Wardens, with a requeſt that they would pay a vigilant attention to the ſubject, I was aſſured that proper meaſures would chearfully be purſued, for aſcertaining and reporting, without delay, every tranſaction that appeared to militate againſt the peace and neutrality of the port.

Permit me, here, gentlemen, briefly to recapitulate the ſeveral caſes that have occurred under the Preſident's inſtructions: referring, however, for a more particular ſtatement to the documents which I have directed to be laid before you.

The firſt was the caſe of the ſhip William, brought into this port as a prize to the French privateer called the Citizen Genet, but captured, as it was alledged, within the limits of the protection of the United States. The court of admiralty for this diſtrict having decided againſt its own juriſdiction, as to trying the merits of that allegation, the Preſident requeſted that I would order a party of militia on board of the ſhip, for the purpoſe of keeping her in ſafe cuſtody, until his determination ſhould be had upon the ſubject. With this requeſt I immediately complied; but, upon its being officially intimated to me, that a ſubſequent arrangement had been made, for leaving the ſhip in the poſſeſſion of the French Conſul, while the legitimacy of her capture was under conſideration, I directed the party of militia to be withdrawn. After this direction was given, however, and notified to the French Conſul, that gentleman tranſmitted to me a written inſtrument, complaining and proteſting againſt the ſeizure and detention of the prize.

The next inſtance was attended with more difficulty. On the 22d of June the Maſter Warden ſuggeſted to me, that the Little Sarah (now called the Little Democrat) a prize to the Embuſcade frigate, was fitting out in the ſame manner as privateers; and this information I immediately communicated to the Preſident. On the 24th of the ſame month, the Maſter Warden made a more particular report on the ſubject, which was, likewiſe, ſubmitted to the Preſident's conſideration. But, as I did not receive any directions in conſequence of theſe communications, I preſumed that either the caſe itſelf was not within the meaning of the general inſtructions which had been given; or that the equipments mentioned in the reports of the Maſter Warden did not ſufficiently aſcertain the fact, that the veſſel was intended for a privateer. On the 5th of July, however, the Secretary at War repreſented to me, that ſince the report of the Maſter Warden, ſuch indirect information had been received, as would, if founded, render it indiſputable, that the Little Sarah was arming and equipping as a cruiſer; and, thereupon, I inſtituted the neceſſary enquiries, for accurately aſcertaining the circumſtances relating to the veſſel. The information which I collected, confirmed the opinion that I had originally conceived; and afforded reaſon to ſuſpect that ſhe intended ſhortly to leave the port. In order, therefore, to obtain an opportunity for the Preſident (who was then abſent from the city) to decide upon the propriety of forcibly detaining her, as ſhe was declared to be the property of the government of France, I directed the Secretary of the Commonwealth to wait upon the Miniſter of the Republic, to repreſent to him the circumſtances of the caſe, and to requeſt, for the preſervation of peace and harmony, that he would give directions for ſuſpending her departure. But as the Miniſter would not enter into any ſatisfactory aſſurance in this reſpect, I thought it my duty, immediately to inſtruct the Maſter Warden of the port to prohibit any Pilot from taking charge of the veſſel; and I iſſued orders to the Adjutant General for making a draft from the militia, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the Preſident's inſtructions. The neceſſity of an interpoſition, in this mode, was fortunately, however, ſuperſeded, by an explanation with the Miniſter of France which induced the Secretary of State to believe that the veſſel would not be permitted to ſail till the Preſident's ſentiments on the ſubject were declared; and, upon the requeſt of the Secretary of State, I diſcontinued the military arrangements, which had been previouſly directed.

A few days ſubſequent to this tranſaction, the French Conſul repreſented to me, that an Engliſh armed veſſel, called the Jane, carrying 16 guns, provided with a letter of marque, and deſigned to cruiſe upon our coaſts, had arrived at Mud-Iſland; and, referring to the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and France, he requeſted that orders might be given to prevent this veſſel from entering the harbor. Upon enquiring, however, more particularly into the facts, the Maſter Warden reported, that the ſhip came hither to take in a cargo for the iſland of Jamaica; and it appearing that her equipments and commiſſion were intended for protection, in a courſe of commerce, and not for offenſive war, I did not conceive that the caſe was comprehended within the proviſions of the treaty; and, therefore, I ſubmitted the Conſul's repreſentation, and all the documents relating to it, to the Preſident; whoſe opinion, I believe, correſponded with mine upon the ſubject.

Though ſuch were the ſentiments entertained on the arrival of the Jane, it was ſoon ſuggeſted, that her captain, having refitted her in a warlike manner, was endeavouring to increaſe the number of her men and guns.—A vigilant attention was, therefore, given to all her operations; and every article of authentic intelligence that I collected was, without delay, tranſmitted to the Preſident, who deſired that the veſſel might be ſtopped, in caſe ſhe be found augmenting her force, and about to depart. On theſe points concluſive evidence was, at length, obtained; and it became my duty to provide, with the aid of the militia, for detaining her. But, in the courſe of a correſpondence with the Preſident on the ſubject, I was informed that in conſequence of an arrangement with the Britiſh Miniſter, it was deemed unneceſſary, at that moment, to interpoſe with the militia; although it was expected, that I ſhould employ ſuch means of coercion, as were in my power, for ſtopping her, ſhould ſhe attempt to depart before a ſtipulated period, and without a determination upon her caſe. The veſſel, having eventually complied with the injunctions that were given, for the reduction of her military force, was permitted to proſecute her voyage.

But in the courſe of theſe tranſactions, I clearly diſcovered, that it would be impracticable to execute the Preſident's inſtructions by drafts from the militia, made on the ſpur of every occaſion. It was obvious, that the equipment of privateers, and the commiſſion of other outrages upon the neutrality of the port, might take place in the ſtream of the river, at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſhores; and ſhould any oppoſition be given to the meaſures, that were directed to be employed in ſuch caſes, for detaining the offending parties, ſucceſs would be rendered doubtful; the honor of the government might be committed; and the tranquility of the city muſt be diſturbed. With a view, therefore, to diſcharge the duty impoſed upon me in a manner the moſt efficient, and the moſt ſafe, I ſtationed a party of militia at Mud-Iſland, and erected a battery there, ſo as to command the navigation of the Delaware;—having previouſly communicated my deſign to the Preſident, and obtained the Attorney General's opinion in favour of its legality. I enjoy the ſatisfaction, indeed, of knowing, that the arrangement was generally approved; and I am confident, that, on your part, you will not only chearfully defray the incidental expences (of which, together with copies of the orders that have been iſſued, from time to time, an account will be tranſmitted to you) but that you will alſo provide for the continuance of ſo neceſſary an eſtabliſhment, upon a more perfect plan; at leaſt during the exiſtence of the European war. The charge for the pay and rations of the militia will eventually be exhibited againſt the general government; to whoſe officers I am indebted for the loan of arms and ammunition; but it will be neceſſary in the mean time that the legiſlature ſhould make an appropriation for repaying to the Bank of Pennſylvania, a ſum of 2000 dollars, which (being borrowed on my perſonal credit) has been expended, with the ſtricteſt economy, in maintaining the men, raiſing the platform, and making the indiſpenſible repairs at the Fort.

The advantages of this arrangement became every day more apparent; particularly, when the Preſident, in explanation of his general inſtructions for preſerving our neutrality, declared, that no privateer, which had been, or ſhould be, fitted out, within the United States, ſhall be permitted to find aſylum in any of our harbours, and that every prize, taken by ſuch privateer, ſhould be ſeized, on her arrival within the juriſdiction of the reſpective ſtates, for the purpoſe of being reſtored to her owners, at the time of the capture. Paying a due attention to the Preſident's declaration, you will perceive by the papers, which I have directed the Secretary to deliver, that the French privateer, called the Citizen Genet, one prize taken by her, and four prizes, taken by the Little Democrat, have already [and almoſt all on one day,] required an interpoſition of the militia, which, unleſs a party had been actually on ſervice, and a battery erected, at Mud-Iſland, could not have been procured with ſufficient facility and diſpatch. Some benefit has, likewiſe, I believe, been produced by theſe means in relation to the peace and order of the city, which, at one period, were ſo annoyed, as to induce the Mayor to requeſt a detachment of militia, in aid of the civil authority: And, upon the whole, it is not improbable, that the knowledge of our being prepared to reſiſt, may happily contribute to prevent an infraction of the neutrality of our port.

During your receſs, gentlemen, the new ſyſtem for the regulation of the militia, as far as it depends upon the appointments of the Executive, has been put into operation; but the elections of officers, chiefly in the neighbouring brigades, have been attended with conſiderable embarraſſment, and few of the returns have hitherto been rendered. Conſidering the importance at all times, but, particularly at preſent, of this national ſafe-guard, a reviſion of the ſyſtem will, I think, be expedient: and it has been ſuggeſted to me, in a memorial from the officers of the firſt diviſion, that, for the purpoſe of enſuring punctuality, energy and reſponſibility, ſome additional penalties, (accompanied with effectual means for recovering them) ſhould be impoſed on the neglects and delinquencies, prohibited by the law; and ſome more adequate compenſations allowed, for the labour and ſervice which it requires. A poſitive proviſion for deciding on the conteſted elections of the regimental officers, would, likewiſe, be uſeful; but you can beſt judge, from your own knowledge, of the diſpoſitions and intereſt of the various parts of the ſtate, whether the allotment of a greater number of days for exerciſe, in ſome, or all, of the counties, would not be productive of a public benefit, ſufficient to compenſate for the private inconvenience that may enſue.

It gives me ſincere pleaſure, upon this occaſion, to inform you, that our fellow-citizens on the frontiers have been very little moleſted by the Indians, ſince your adjournment; and that, conſequently, it has not been neceſſary to make any auxiliary drafts from the militia, in ſupport of the three rifle companies, that were authoriſed to be raiſed for their protection and defence. I cheriſh a hope, indeed, that the meaſures which have been purſued by the general government, [and to which, at the inſtance of the Preſident, I have given all the aid in my power] will terminate in peace: but till the event of the treaty, which is now negociating at Sanduſky, is known; or ſhould that event be unfavourable to our wiſhes; you may be aſſured, that I will not remit the lawful exertion of the executive authority to prevent, or to repel, the hoſtility of our ſavage enemy. The accounts of diſburſements [together with ſeveral other documents] reſpecting this ſervice, will be preſented to you, agreeably to the requiſition of the act of Aſſembly; and I truſt, that, after a candid examination, you will be of opinion, that the appropriated fund has been applied to its proper objects with fidelity and economy.

While adverting to the performance of the various duties charged upon the executive department, by the laws of a preceding ſeſſion, I have always felt peculiar ſatisfaction in directing the legiſlative attention to the contracts for improving our roads and rivers. Upon this ſubject, I have inſtructed the Secretary to prepare and lay before you a report, comprehending, in one point of view, all the objects of improvement, the names of the reſpective contractors and their ſureties, the ſums appropriated for each object, the ſums advanced on the ſeveral contracts and remarks (referring to the correſponding vouchers) upon the progreſs, or execution, of every particular work. In conſequence of the general order that has been iſſued, I expect, likewiſe, ſhortly to obtain, for your information, an official report, founded upon actual examination, of the fidelity, with which the contractors have diſcharged their ſeveral engagements; and of the public benefits that have been derived from ſo liberal an expenditure of the public wealth. In the mean time, you will receive ſuch of the ſurveys as have been returned by the commiſſioners, appointed under the act of the 11th of April laſt, to view and lay out the road from Philadelphia to the borough of York; the road from M'Call's Ferry to the line of the ſtate of Delaware; the road from Prather's to the weſt ſide of Cheſnut ridge; the road from Spiker's to Cherry's mill; the road from Reading to Preſqu'-iſle; and the road from Straſburgh towards Newport. To ſome of theſe ſurveys, however, objections have been offered by the neighbouring inhabitants, the propriety of which it is your province to conſider, as well as to decide upon the reſpectable application that will be laid before you, for authoriſing a ſmall, but advantageous, alteration in the courſe of the ſtate road, running between Turtle-creek and Pittſburgh. I regret that I cannot add to the communications on this ſubject, an account of any progreſs being made in laying out the town at Preſqu'-iſle; but the ſtate of that country, and the other reaſons aſſigned in the report of the commiſſioners, will, I am perſuaded, be thought a ſufficient juſtification for the delay that has taken place.

In compliance with the reſpective laws, meaſures have been purſued to procure an enumeration of the inhabitants of the ſtate; and to execute the preparatory arrangements, reſpecting the inſtitution of the loan-office; though in the latter caſe, difficulties have occured, for the removal of which the commiſſioners of ſeveral of the counties will, probably, ſolicit your interpoſition. The laws of the laſt ſeſſion, the volume of laws republiſhed, the militia law, and the rules of military diſcipline, have been printed, and diſtributed, according to the directions of the legiſlature; and I have alſo contracted, under your authority, for the republication of the laws paſſed antecedently to the year 1781. I have not yet, however, been able to procure the octavo volumes of the acts of Congreſs directed to be purchaſed; as a new edition became neceſſary to ſupply the number ſpecified in the law: but they will be ready, I hope, in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

On viewing the actual ſtate of our finances, I cannot avoid remarking the very advantageous alteration produced by thoſe fiſcal arrangements, which have been made ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent conſtitution: For, the payment of our ſtate debts; the extinguiſhment of the various emiſſions of paper money; and the conſolidation of the public reſources; have obviouſly introduced ſyſtem and certainty, where diſorder and embarraſſment formerly prevailed. Still, however, it is of importance, that more effectual means ſhould be deviſed for the collection of the arrearages of taxes; and for diſengaging the product of the land-office, (which, ſince the 14th day of March laſt, has amounted to 226,604 dollars) from the delays and accidents, incidental to the practice of admitting applications, before the parties are prepared to pay the ſtipulated price for their lands. Some precaution will, likewiſe, be neceſſary to guard againſt the grant of warrants for a greater quantity of land, than remains the property of the public.

You will perceive, by the papers reſpecting the bank of Pennſylvania, that, in conformity to the opinion of the Attorney-General, I made an early ſubſcription, on behalf of the ſtate; and that after having received information from the Preſident and Directors, that the inſtitution was duly organized, I iſſued warrants, at ſeveral times, in favour of thoſe gentlemen, for the groſs ſum of 133,469 dollars and 83 cents, in 6 per cent. ſtock; 130,416 dollars and 33 cents, in 3 per cent. ſtock; and 216,101 dollars and 25 cents in deferred ſtock; together with 374,271 dollars and 6 cents, being the ſpecie ſum, which, according to the reports of the proper officers, might be applied, independently of prior appropriations, and without entirely exhauſting the treaſury, towards the payment of the ſtate ſubſcription. The aggregate of theſe ſums (eſtimating the ſtock at the rate preſcribed) amounts to 750,000 dollars; ſo that there is a balance of 250,000, which I ſhall, of courſe, obtain on loan from the bank (according to the ſtipulation of the act) for the purpoſe of compleating the price of the public ſhares.

From the ſtatement that will be exhibited to you, in purſuance of my directions, you will find, that ſince the firſt of January laſt the payments into the treaſury, (excluſive of thoſe which have been made in bills of credit) being added to the balance of 284,650 dollars and 44 cents, previouſly exiſting, conſtitute a ſum of 675,453 dollars and 58 cents; and the expenditure have amounted to the ſum of 623,090 dollars and 64 cents, including, among other articles, the expences of government, the redemption of the public debt, the defence of the frontiers, the improvement of roads and rivers, the payment of penſions, the ſpecie ſubſcription to the bank of Pennſylvania, the grant to accommodate Congreſs, (which according to the repreſentation of the county commiſſioners will be inadequate for its object) and the grant, in aid of the Pennſylvania hoſpital. On this view, therefore, the balance that now remains in the treaſury amounts to the ſum of 52,368 dolls. and 94 cents, beſides a conſiderable accumulation of paper money, which you will, no doubt, direct to be deſtroyed. The commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the individual, with the United States, have, I am informed, preſented their report; but as no official communication of the reſult has been made to me, I am only able, at this time, to mention, that from the ſtatement of the agent on behalf of Pennſylvania, it appears that the aggregate of our claims, for principal and intereſt, amounted to the ſum of 13,473,326 dollars and 24 cents.

Before I diſmiſs this ſubject, ſo intimately connected with the department of accounts, it is proper to inform you, that, during your receſs, the Comptroller General has refuſed to ſubmit to the inſpection of the committee of inveſtigation, the books and papers that were depoſited with him by the late agents of the Pennſylvania line. On this occaſion I have proceeded with all the circumſpection in my power, as well, on the one hand, to procure for the committee the ſatisfaction which they required, as, on the other hand, to avoid the appearance of interfering, either with the general enquiry inſtituted into that officer's tranſactions, or with the particular operation of the impeachment which is now depending. The ſame motives ſtill induce me to content myſelf with mentioning the ſubject, and ſubmitting to your peruſal the correſpondence which it has produced.

Gentlemen of the Houſe
of Repreſentatives,

The exerciſe of your peculiar province, in originating money bills, will, I am confident, equally demonſtrate your liberality and œconomy. In this reſpect, therefore, I ſhall only obſerve, that beſides, the proviſion for defraying the charge of defending the port and river Delaware, to which I have already referred, an appropriation will be neceſſary to ſatisfy the certificates, amounting to 3263 dollars and 11 cents, which have been iſſued for debts liquidated ſince the laſt ſeſſion, beyond the ſum of 5000 dollars, heretofore ſet apart for that purpoſe. Several documents will, likewiſe, be laid before you, from which it appears, that the money allowed for ſurveying ſeveral roads has been found inſufficient.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Having thus preſented to your conſideration a general view of the public buſineſs, which has been tranſacted during your receſs; of the ſtate of our finances; and of the demands, that await an appropriation; I ſhall not, at this time, preſs many other objects upon your attention, as requiring the interpoſition of the legiſlature. But, beſides referring to your own records and my former communications, permit me ſpecifically to ſuggeſt to you, the expediency of immediately eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem for the aſſeſſment and collection of county taxes; of reforming the interior accommodations of our priſons, on which ſubject a repreſentation from the inſpectors of the priſons of Philadelphia will be communicated to you; of framing a comprehenſive and moderate fee-bill; and of improving the regulations of the Health-Office.

This inſtitution, indeed, (as on other occaſions I have obſerved) becomes daily more important to the well being of our metropolis. At this moment, an alarm prevails, reſpecting the appearance of an infectious diſorder; which, together with the recent occurrences that have encreaſed our intercourſe with the Weſt-Indies, and the influx of foreigners, muſt point out the neceſſity of more ſtrongly guarding the public health, by legiſlative precautions. In the mean time, I have inſtituted the proper enquiries to aſcertain the nature, extent and remedy for the exiſting diſeaſe, and permit me to aſſure you, that the Health Officer and Phyſician of the Port, aided by the officers of the police and the gentlemen of the faculty, will purſue every rational meaſure to allay the public inquietude, and effectually remove its cauſe.

As a diſcuſſion on the propriety of reviving ſeveral acts, whoſe legal expiration approaches, will, likewiſe, employ a portion of the ſhort period that can be allotted to the preſent ſeſſion, it may be proper to remind you, that the duration of the ſupplement to the act for raiſing county rates and levies, and the ſuſpenſion of the act for the ſale of located, but unimproved lands, to pay the arrearages of certain taxes, are limited to the 31ſt day of December next; that the act to regulate the exportation of pot-aſh and pearl-aſh has ceaſed to operate; and that it is queſtionable, from the terms of the law, whether the exiſting act for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, can be conſidered as remaining in force longer than the 25th of the enſuing month.

But amidſt theſe ſubjects of political arrangement; amidſt our official cares to advance the intereſt and happineſs of our immediate conſtituents; ſhall I be excuſed, if I introduce a claim upon your ſympathy and benevolence; and ſolicit ſome aid, to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants of Hiſpaniola, who have taken refuge in our country? The contributions of individuals (though hitherto compaſſionately and honourably extended) cannot furniſh an adequate or permanent relief; and thus deſtitute of friends and money; unaccuſtomed to our climate; ignorant of our laws, our language and our manners; theſe unfortunate emigrants are threatened with all the rigours of the approaching winter, and expoſed to accumulating miſery and want. But the characteriſtic humanity of Pennſylvania (which has already been moved by the calamities of the Cape, as the records of the legiſlature may evince,) cannot, I am perſuaded, remain inactive on the preſent critical occaſion. This intimation will ſufficiently enſure your attention to the ſubject; and, whatever courſe your bounty may purſue, it muſt, I think, obtain the approbation of our fellow-citizens, and excite the emulation of our ſiſter ſtates.

With the documents relating to the ſubjects that have been ſtated, you will receive authentic copies of ſeveral acts, and of the journals of Congreſs, which have been tranſmitted to me, ſubſequent to your laſt ſeſſion; and here let me aſſure you, gentlemen, that, as it is one of my moſt important duties, ſo it has always been one of my higheſt gratifications, to furniſh every ſpecies of information that could either elucidate my tranſactions, or facilitate yours. It is, indeed, a pleaſing reflection to me, that, exerciſing your conſtitutional power over the records of the Executive Department, you may, at all times, fairly, and, I hope, ſatisfactorily, trace the motives, which have influenced my official conduct. In thoſe records you will perceive the multiplicity of buſineſs, that has naturally flowed from the inſtitution of a government, eſſentially new in its principles and organization; as well as the extent and variety of the truſts that have incidentally ariſen from our federal connection; from the recent reform in the Judiciary, Militia, and Finance ſyſtems; and from the meaſures preſcribed for the defence of the frontiers, the regulation of the Land-Office, the encouragement of ſettlements, and the improvement of our roads and rivers: And if a candid enquiry into a diſcharge of theſe duties, by convincing my fellow-citizens of the ardent diſpoſition that I have uniformly felt to promote their intereſt and happineſs, ſhall add to the teſtimony of my own mind, the honour of their approbation, I ſhall enjoy a reward, which no lapſe of time can impair—no political viciſſitude deſtroy.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 29th Auguſt, 1793.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 30.

Wedneſday arrived at New-York, the ſhip Congreſs, Thomſon, in 51 days from Waterford:—and the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, in 49 days from London. By the Congreſs we have received Iriſh papers to the 27th June, and by the Amſterdam Packet, Engliſh papers to the 5th July, extracts from which follow:

TREVES, June 16.

Yeſterday morning, about four o'clock, a detachment of 400 Frenchmen marched againſt the Auſtrian advanced poſt at Faha, Sintz and Reipling. In this latter place, at the diſtance of half a league from Faha, they took his Imperial Highneſs the Arch-Duke Joſeph of Auſtria, with a picquet, conſiſting of 5 dragoons, priſoners of war.

The alarm bells were immediately rang, and the troops gathered to attack the enemy. But the latter did not ſtop for them. About eleven o'clock we learned that the French had fallen back to the wood of Swarzbruck. Some of our dragoons, who were ſent in purſuit of them, killed two of them and took two priſoners. This French detachment came from Salouis. The French had a large corps of reſerve in the above wood, which durſt not make its appearance, the Auſtrians being prepared to receive them well. The latter have now reinforced their advanced poſts. The reſt of the troops have reſumed their former ſtation. This day we expect two companies of Mitrowſky, while two others will ſoon repair to Saabourg.

COPENHAGEN, June 1.

News from all quarters announces the ſpeedy arrival in our road of a numerous Ruſſian fleet, with 10,000 land forces on board, on their way to one of the ports of Great-Britain.

This important intelligence is confirmed from Elſinore, that the fleet, with the troops, in three diviſions, was to leave Cornſtadt on the 17th of May.

AMSTERDAM, June 21.

We are informed from Frankfort, that on the 13th of this month the garriſon of Mentz attempted another ſortie againſt Bretzenheim, but with as little ſucceſs as before. Fifteen thouſand peaſants from the palatinate are employed in the works carrying on before the place. According to the ſame advices, the Dutch gun boats were arrived at Walloff in Rhingau.

The French, it is ſaid, wiſh to eſtabliſh an entrenched camp of 25,000 men near Sedan, defended by a numerous train of artillery taken from Givet.

We are aſſured by ſome perſons juſt come from Mons, that the bombardment of Valenciennes has been continued day and night ſince the 18th, and reſembles at a diſtance the noiſe of thunder. Other perſons from Famars confirm this intelligence, and add, the beſieged wiſhed to ſend all the women and children from the town, but the Prince de Cobourg oppoſed it, according to the laws of war.

It is ſaid that the French, to the number of 40,000, occupy a camp near Cambray, and that no diſtinction is now obſerved between the volunteers and the troops of the line, as the latter wear the ſame uniforms as the former, according to a late decree of the National Convention.

The Dutch troops have diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much during the courſe of the preſent war; they even ſurpaſs what was expected from them. Having repulſed the enemy on the ſide towards Liſle, and obliged all the advanced poſts to retire within the town, the army of our republic will, it is ſaid, lay ſiege to Queſnoy. It is reported that one of the French Generals was found under diſguiſe in the allied camp, and that he is under confinement.

LONDON, June 21.

General Valence, by the interceſſion of friends, has obtained leave to remain in this country. Dumourier, it is ſaid, is going to America, but that, we ſhould imagine, is too quiet and too honeſt a country for ſuch a man to find himſelf at eaſe in it.

It was the boaſt of the firſt Mr. Pitt, that he would conquer America, (which by the way he never conquered) in Germany. It is the boaſt of the ſecond Mr. Pitt, that he will conquer a certain metaphyſical knot in Flanders. Now, ſuppoſing the ſucceſs of the ſon to be equal to that of the father, as the people of this country never reaped any thing but taxes in the one caſe, they can hope to reap nothing but taxes in the other.

General Waſhington, on hearing of the misfortunes of La Fayette, ſent him a thouſand pounds, as a token of his friendſhip. We are told that the King of Pruſſia ſuffered this to reach him in his dungeon at Magdebourg; but we are alſo told that neither He nor Alexander Lameth is permitted to ſend an anſwer to the moſt anxious enquiries of their neareſt relations---Such is the humanity of the King of Pruſſia, who, as himſelf ſays, has been expoſing thouſands to death in the cauſe of humanity!

The Duke of Richmond is ſaid to have been awake and perſonally on watch in the tower, during the three nights that M. Dumourier paſſed in London.

The Emperor cannot complete the new line of demarcation agreed upon between himſelf and the Porte, without making the public of Venice cede the towns of Jura and Silenice in Dalmacia. The demarcation is therefore interrupted till the affairs of France are ſettled, when the Emperor will doubtleſs determine the queſtion with the republic of Venice, with all that diſintereſtedneſs, juſtice and moderation, which have marked the conduct of himſelf and his allies in Poland?

Baron von Taugut, director general of the foreign department at Vienne, has given a written anſwer to the note of the Pope's Nuncio, in which he ſays, "That his majeſty the Emperor gives full approbation to the firm and dignified conduct of the Holy Father, with regard to the affairs of France; that the glorious ſucceſſes of the imperial and allied armies have given a different turn to the ſituation of affairs, and that the ſpeedy arrival of Britiſh and Spaniſh fleets on the coaſts of Italy will ſcreen that country from all further invaſion on the part of the French; that the grand duke of Tuſcany, in caſe the French ſhould requeſt a paſſage for their troops through his territories, had taken the beſt meaſures of defence; and that his Imperial májeſty himſelf had provided for the ſafety of the Italian ſtates."

Sir Abraham Hume, bart. has become ſecurity for General Valence, who in conſequence is permitted to remain in this country.

Dumourier brought with him his Aid-de-Camp Baptiſte, formerly his valet, but afterwards promoted in the French army for his bravery at the battle of Jemappe.

The ſecond day after his arrival, he went to Windſor, viewed the caſtle, walked on the terrace, and returned to London.

Various have been the reports of the movements of Dumourier whilſt in London. On the night of his arrival he is ſaid to have gone to Miſs Concannon's route, where were preſent the Duke of Queenſbury, Lady Wallace, and a numerous company. Late in the evening the Duke of Clarence came in; after which much gaiety and cheerfulneſs is ſaid to have taken place.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, June 22.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Edward Pellew, of his Majeſty's ſhip La Nymph, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Portland, June 19.

I have the honor to inform you, that at day light yeſterday morning, I was ſo fortunate as to fall in with the National French frigate La Cleopatra, mounting 40 guns and manned with 320 men, commanded by M. Jean Mullon, three days from St. Maloes, and had taken nothing.

We brought her cloſe to action at half paſt ſix, and in ſixty-five minutes took poſſeſſion of her: the two ſhips having fallen on board each other, we boarded her from the quarter deck, and ſtruck her colours; and finding it impoſſible to clear the ſhips, then hanging head and ſtern, we came to anchor, which divided us, after we had received on board 150 priſoners. The enemy fought us like brave men, neither ſhip firing a ſhot till we had hailed. Her Captain was killed, three Lieutenants wounded; the number of men not yet aſcertained, but from the beſt accounts, about ſixty; her mizen-maſt overboard, and her tiller ſhot off.

I am extremely concerned ſhe was not purchaſed at a leſs expence of valuable officers and men on our part, whoſe loſs I cannot ſufficiently regret, and to whoſe gallantry I cannot poſſibly do juſtice. We had 23 men killed, 27 wounded, of which a liſt is encloſed.

I am very particularly indebted to my firſt Lieut. Mr. Amherſt Morris, and no leſs ſo to Lieut. George Luke and Richard Pelſowe, and I was ably ſeconded on the quarter deck by Lieut. John Whitacre, of the marines, and Mr. Thomſon, the maſter; and I hope I do not preſume in recommending thoſe officers to their Lordſhips protection and favour; and I ſhall do injuſtice to my brother, Capt. Iſrael Pellew, who was accidentally on board, if I could poſſibly omit ſaying how much I owe him for his very diſtinguiſhed firmneſs, and the encouraging example he held forth to a young ſhip's company, by taking upon him the direction of ſome guns on the main deck.

The commencement of the action between La Nymph and Cleopatra was the moſt noble and awful that the naval hiſtory of the world ever recorded. The French Capt. ordered his ſhip to be manned, and, coming forward on the gang way, pulled off his hat, and called out "VIVE LA NATION!!!" when the ſhip's company gave three cheers. Capt. Pellew, in like manner, ordered his men from quarters to the ſhrouds, and gave three cheers to "Long live King George the Third!" and his putting on his hat again was the ſignal for action, one of the moſt deſperate ever fought. The greateſt part of the time the two ſhips were yard arm and yard arm, and ſo cloſe on board, that at laſt the La Nymph's people on the tops actually went from their own yards to thoſe of the Cleopatra, and cut the people from their quarters.

June 29. Twelve homeward-bound Dutch Eaſt India-men have arrived ſafe in the Texel, under convoy of the Zephyr and Falcon ſhips of war.

General Dumourier, on his arrival at Oſtend, was arreſted by the expreſs order of the Prince de Cobourg, on account of the vindication of the Revolution of 1789, which he had publiſhed at Bruſſels.

The mob finding, for the firſt time, that their enmity againſt this officer was ſanctioned from authority, would have torn him to pieces, if he had not thrown himſelf on the generous protection of two Britiſh officers of the 37th regiment. By them he was eſcorted to the quarters of General Erſkine, and finally ſaved by the feint of ſtating that he had eſcaped from the back door.

PARIS.

From the *Moniteur* of the 29th of June.

In the ſitting of the Convention of the 28th of June, a letter was read from general Biron—this letter announces a brilliant victory gained over the rebels in the department of Lavendee. As it appeard the intention of the inſurgents to make a movement towards St. Maixont and Niort, General Weſtermann was detached to interrupt them. This officer immediately gave battle to the rebels, routed their army, took a great part of their artillery, 150 head of cattle, and all their ſtores.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 24.

The L'Aſtrea, a French frigate of forty guns, from St. Domingo, went up the bay yeſterday; on her paſſage ſhe captured the Britiſh ſhip Peacock, from Jamaica bound to Europe—which ſhip went up the bay with the Frigate.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 29.

Yeſterday arrived in this port, the ſchooner Colley, Capt. Deagle, in 11 days from New-Providence. When Capt. Deagle left that place, near 50 ſail of American veſſels lay there, waiting for judgment to be paſſed upon them in the court of admiralty.

One of the men on board Captain Pitt's pilot boat, which arrived here yeſterday, informs, that on Monday laſt he was on board a Britiſh ſhip, of 74 guns, called the Orion, off our Capes, which had along ſide as a prize, the French privateer Sans Culotte. On the ſame day, about 3 o'clock, P. M. he ſaw them going up to Hampton Road.

SALEM, Auguſt 27.

Captain Wellman arrived here on Sunday, in 63 days from Corunna in Spain. He could learn nothing there of the politics of Europe, or the progreſs of the war, except that the Spaniards had been ſoundly whipped by the French down the Bay, and reinforcements were ſlowly going off to the Spaniſh army. The Spaniards, he ſays, tremble at the name of a Frenchman, have no hope of ſucceſs againſt them, and the vulgar opinion of that ignorant debaſed people, is, that the French have ſwore revenge againſt Spain, and will march into their country and execute it, without mercy.—A Philadelphia veſſel, which touched at Falmouth about the 17th of June for orders, arrived at Corunna, and ſaid, there were accounts in England of ſome late important ſucceſs over the commbined armies in the Netherlands—but we cannot find of what date.—It was alſo ſaid, that the French had made large offers to Great-Britain, to detach her from the combination. Captain Wellman ſaw a letter from Holland, which ſaid, that the Dutch have no ſhips of war at ſea, except two or three guarda-coſtas, and are not fitting out any; their large merchant ſhips are alſo lain up, and they have no veſſels out but ſmall crafts.

From the Preſident's anſwer to the Hartford Addreſs, it is evident he conceives that ſteps have been taken in ſome quarter, unfriendly to the happineſs of this country, which it has been neceſſary to "encounter with firmneſs;" and the anxiety he diſcovered on the occaſion muſt endear him ſtill more to his fellow-citizens in every part of the Union.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 30.

We learn that laſt night Governor Galbaud made his eſcape from the Jupiter; in order, as 'tis ſaid, to eſcape the dreaded puniſhment due to his crimes.

His plans were found out, and his purpoſes diſcovered, and unable to undergo the inveſtigation, made his eſcape in company with two Engliſhmen.

We underſtand that Captain Bompard is to command the Jupiter.

Auguſt 31.

In the Name of the French Republic.

On the part of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the republic, and the Commander of the Squadron.

IT is commanded to all ſailors and ſoldiers, formerly embarked on board the Jupiter, to deliver to the permanent committee the arms which they have carried with them; and to all the ſailors in general, not to carry arms with them, under the penalty of being arreſted, and immediately conducted to priſon.

New-York, Auguſt 30.

The Mayor orders the Conſtables and Marſhals to publiſh the above order, and unleſs they are inſtantly complied with, the diſobedient will be puniſhed.

R. V.

From the Daily Advertiſer.

Meſſrs. Childs & Swaine,

The notice in yeſterday's paper, for the non-commiſſioned officers and privates to meet laſt evening, has excited ſome alarm.—Pleaſe to inſert the following, which was drafted, and unanimouſly agreed upon.

New-York, Auguſt 30, 1793.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE non commiſſioned officers and privates of the New-York line, late American army, beg leave moſt reſpectfully to addreſs your Excellency, on the ſubject of our ſufferings during the late War, and the mode in which they have been paid; that, having completed the revolution, we retired to private life, to mix with our fellow citizens, with aſſurances from your Excellency, that we had ſerved our country faithfully, and our country would perform all they had promiſed; but from the weakneſs of government at that time, and their reſources being conducted by a financier, we were obliged to take due bills for our wages, when our diſtreſs was extreme, and compelled to alienate thoſe due bills in the payment of public taxes, and all other private debts at 2/6 in the pound; and made tributary to our aſſigns by the funding act in a nett profit of 12/6 in the pound; and alſo, in the ſum of 13,250 dollars annually, for offices of transfer, to accomodate the dealers in our due bills.

That as there remains in the hands of government, a ſmall balance of the wages we ſo painfully earned, which we conceive may be paid to the original creditor without interfering with any ſyſtem heretofore adopted, and the documents neceſſary to aſcertain the amount of our wages, and the ſum government haye paid by the funding act, and the balance that remains due, are now in exiſtence.

Therefore, Sir, relying on your wiſdom at the head of government, as we did on your ability in the field, with a remembrance of the confidence placed in your honour during our ſervitude, and at the diſſolution of the army, that a country reſcued from impending ruin, will not leave the debt of gratitude unpaid, nor ſo many of our companions, worn by fatigue and hard fighting, to ſolicit in the eve of life, the cold hand of charity in a country their valor ſaved; and as the labours of the gentlemen, Mr. Madiſon, ſeconded by Mr. Jackſon, who were diſintereſted, and induced from principles of Juſtice, in advocating the cauſe of an army, who had done and ſuffered more than any army ever did for the freedom of the human race, proved unſucceſsful, We ſolicit your Excellency's advice and aſſiſtance at the next meeting of Congreſs, to obtain the remnant that remains unpaid on our certificates. And in the mean time, ſubſcribe ourſelves, with affection and eſteem,

Your humble ſervants.

His Excellency,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

To be preſented by ſerjeant John Clark.

Signed, &c.

⁂ The Printers in the ſeveral ſtates are requeſted, as a particular favor, to give the foregoing a place in their papers.

Sept. 2. On Sunday the 17th ult. arrived at Alexandria, the George, Capt. Buchanan from the South Seas, and ſpoke the following veſſels, viz. on the 27th of May, in lat 31. 47. S. and long. 34. W. ſpoke the N. S. Paſtora, a Spaniſh galleon from Buenos Ayres, bound to Cadiz, having upwards of three millions of dollars on board and knew nothing of the war, and muſt fall an eaſy prize to the firſt French cruiſer ſhe meets, on 23d July, in lat. 17. N. and long. 59. W. ſpoke the ſloop Dove, of Baltimore, bound to Martinique; 29th July, in lat 28, N and long. 67. W. ſpoke the ſloop Sally and Nancy, of New-York, bound to Hiſpaniola. The 5th of Auguſt, in lat. 35. long. 70, W. ſpoke the brig Pallas, of Philadelphia, bound to Hiſpaniola, out 11 days, all well.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable houſe in London, to their correſpondent in Philadelphia, dated June 18th, received by the ſhip the Amſterdam Packet, arrived at New-York.

"We are pleaſed with the hopes which you give us of America keeping out of a war, that is making ſuch havoc in Europe, although your opinion, as to the pacific intentions of your government, ſeems much more flattering than our public prints. The diſtreſs here, occaſioned by the war, has already effected a great change in the opinion of the country, reſpecting the meaſures of the miniſtry; and it appears doubtful whether the voice of the public will not be ſoon ſo loud, as to oblige adminiſtration to put an end to it, altho' a motion in the houſe of commons yeſterday, by Mr. Fox, for that purpoſe, was loſt by a majority of 187 to 47. Peace is all which we want, and war is an evil we have to fear, during the preſent debilitated ſtate of our neighbours."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated the 7th of July.

"On the firſt of June I ſailed from Bourdeaux, on board the Ariel, Captain Decatur, of Philadelphia, bound for St. Thomas's, in the Weſt-Indies. On the 11th of June we were taken by the brig Union, a privateer of Liverpool, and carried into this port, where we arrived on the 24th. They think to make a prize of the cargo, but I think they cannot, as it belongs to the veſſel. I hope it will not be long before the ſhip will be clear----we have already loſt 26 days to no purpoſe. So much for *Neutrality!*'

Letters received yeſterday from New-York, mention, that General Galbaud has effected his eſcape from on board one of the French ſhips now in that port, where he was detained under an arreſt. The crew of the Jupiter had gone aſhore, and left the ſhip; but was expected they would again re enter the ſervice. An attempt was made, by ſome Frenchmen, on the life of Citizen Genet—but, fortunately, when they forced into his apartments, he was abſent.—The iſſue of this is not yet known.

By the New-York ſtage arrived laſt Sunday afternoon, we learn, that Citizen Genet, owing to the diſturbances on board the Jupiter, had iſſued a proclamation, ordering the crew, with a few exceptions, to leave the ſhip, and repair to quarters provided for them on ſhore. This many did.

An attempt was made on the life of Admiral Cambis, (not of Citizen Genet, as has been reported) in which he was wounded in the hand. The attempt was made by ſome of the crew of the Jupiter, a few of which number have been apprehended.

Gen. Galbaud eſcaped from on board the Jupiter on Friday laſt, and took the route to Philadelphia, eſcorted by a few of the crew of the Jupiter. A conſiderable number of this crew, who were ordered by the repreſentative of the French nation to repair to their quarters on ſhore, are travelling in a body armed towards our city.

It was currently reported, when our informant left New-York, laſt Saturday, that Captain Bompard would be appointed commander of the Jupiter

By the ſhip Andrew, Captain Makings, arrived here from l'Orient, which place ſhe left on the 3d of July, we learn, that two ſevere battles had been fought between the army of the Republic under General Biron, and that of the inſurgents near Nantz, in which the latter were beaten and totally routed, with the loſs of 7000 in the firſt action, and 11,000 in the laſt.

The city of Nantz was not, nor had it been in the hands of the inſurgents, as Engliſh papers relate. The capture of the citadel of Samur had not been heard of; and though party ran high, yet the national republicans prevailed, and the affairs of France were conſidered as in a very proſperous ſituation conſidering the number of the enemies of the republic.

A conſiderable change has taken place in the National Convention, greatly to the honour and ſafety of the republic of France.

The great Cuſtine was at the head of the army, in high eſteem, beloved by the people.

Prizes to a great amount have been bro't into l'Orient.

We hear that the Britiſh ſhip Queen, of 98 guns, the Orion and another 74, with three frigates and a ſloop of war, are cruizing off the Delaware and Cheſapeak Bays -- and that, beſides the privateer Sans Culottes, the Orion has taken the Induſtry, a French privateer, fitted out at Baltimore.

The French frigate Aſtrea, of 44 guns, is arrived at Annapolis.

Capt. Simonds, of the ſloop Sally, from Hiſpaniola, in 15 days, was boarded off the Delaware Capes two or three days ago, by a boat from an armed Liverpool brig of 16 guns. The boat's crew, on perceiving that there were ſeveral French paſſengers on board the ſloop, put back to their brig for further orders, as Captain Simonds conceives, but a ſtorm ariſing before the boat could return, they loſt ſight of the privateer.

We are informed, that a large ſhip was ſeen, laſt Sunday night, at Reedy Iſland, ſhowing 20 port holes, ſuppoſed to be a French Eaſt Indiaman.

There has been a hurricane at St. Kitts, and at St. Euſtatia, on Monday the 12th of Auguſt, which laſted till 9 the next morning: five ſail of veſſels were blown aſhore at St. Euſtatia and 12 or 15 at St. Kitts; among the number, it is ſaid were, the Liberty, Capt. Miller, of Philadelphia, and the ſhip Aurora, Capt. Byrne; alſo, two of Capt. Amory's New-Providence privateers.

Auguſt 20th, 1793.

AT a large and reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of Lancaſter county, at the court houſe, in the borough of Lancaſter, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration, the propriety of expreſſing their ſentiments of the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, exhorting and warning the citizens of the ſaid ſtates to obſerve a friendly and impartial conduct towards the belligerent powers, &c.

EDWARD HAND, Eſq. in the Chair,
MATTHIAS BARTON, Secretary.

Reſolved, That we conceive it to be our indiſpenſible duty to expreſs, at this period, our ſentiments reſpecting the late proclamation of the Preſident of the Union, concerning the neutrality of the United States as to the war carried on betwen the European powers.

Reſolved, That a ſtrict adherence to that neutrality is of the utmoſt conſequence to the true intereſts and happineſs of the community at large, and of this ſtate in particular.

Reſolved, That the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States recommending a friendly and impartial conduct towards the belligerent powers, was a wiſe and prudential meaſure; that it reflects additional luſtre on his character, and demands our higheſt approbation.

Reſolved, That we will uſe every effort in our power to ſupport ann maintain the laws and dignity of the United States, being firmly perſuaded that ſuch exertions will effectually contribute to the welfare of every individual.

Reſolved, That it is eſſential to the intereſt and happineſs of the people of the United States, that the ſovereignty of the Union be preſerved inviolate; and that every meaſure tending to ſupport the ſame ſhall meet with our warmeſt concurrence; and that no foreign influence on our public councils ought to be countenanced.

Reſolved that the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed in the public papers.

By order of the meeting,
EDWARD HAND, *Chnirman.*
MATHIAS BARTON, *Secretary.*

Important Commercial Communication.

Auguſt 30, 1793.

At a meeting of the Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia,

It was reſolved, that a letter from Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; Secretary of State, and the anſwer thereto, ſhould be publiſhed in the newſpapers of this city.

Extract from the minutes.
Robert Ralſton, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27, 1793.

Gentlemen,

Complaint having been made to the government of the United States of ſome inſtances of unjuſtifiable vexation and ſpoilation committed on our merchant veſſels by the privateers of the powers at war, and it being poſſible that other inſtances may have happened, of which no information has been given to the government, I have it in charge from the Preſident to aſſure the merchants of the United States, concerned in foreign commerce or navigation, that due attention will be paid to any injuries they may ſuffer on the high ſeas, or in foreign countries, contrary to the law of nations or to exiſting treaties; and that on their forwarding hither authenticated evidence of the ſame, proper proceedings will be adopted for their relief: The juſt and friendly diſpoſitions of the ſeveral belligerent powers, afford well founded expectation that they will not heſitate to take effectual meaſures for reſtraining their armed veſſels from committing aggreſſions and vexations on our citizens or their property.

There being no particular portion or deſcription of the mercantile body pointed out by the laws for receiving communications of this nature, I take the liberty of addreſſing it to the merchants of Philadelphia, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of requeſting that through them it may be made known to all thoſe of their ſtate whom it may concern. Information will be freely received, either from the individuals aggrieved, or from any aſſociations of merchants, who will be pleaſed to take the trouble of giving it, in a caſe ſo intereſting to themſelves and their country.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
TH. JEFFERSON.

The MERCHANTS of Philadelphia.

SIR,

THE Merchants of Philadelphia receive your communication, as one proof, among the many, of the attention of government to the commerce of the United States, which involves in it every other important intereſt of our country.

They will avail themſelves of the invitation given, to convey all ſuch information as they may obtain, reſpecting the vexation and ſpoil committed by the privateers of the powers at war, upon the trading veſſels of America: and they doubt not, upon repreſentation being made, thoſe powers will ſhew the beſt diſpoſition to reſtrain aggreſſions, which, being exerciſed againſt a people who, in maintaining a ſtrict neutrality, have manifeſted a friendſhip for all, and ought to exempt them from ſuch depredations.

I am, with perfect eſteem,
By order of the committee, and in behalf of the Merchants of the city of Philadelphia,
JOHN NIXON.

To Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq;
Secretary of State.

Freſh Intelligence.

An expreſs arrived yeſterday at the War-office, from the Commiſſioners for treating with the Indians North of the Ohio.

We learn, that they were not able even to effect a meeting with the body of the hoſtile Indians who were aſſembled at the Rapids of the Maimi river, which runs into Lake Erie.

The Indians by deputation, inſiſted upon the Ohio as the boundary between them and the United States. But as ſo extenſive a conceſſion was inadmiſſible, and no relaxation of this demand being indicated, the Commiſſioners, who had been waiting at the mouth of Detroit River from the 21ſt of July, left that place on the 17th of Auguſt, and arrived at Fort Erie on the 23d of the ſame month.

The tribes determined for war, are the Wyandots, Delawares, Swawaneſe, and Miamis; although it is underſtood, that a conſiderable portion even of thoſe were for peace.

It is alſo underſtood, that the Six Nations, including Captain Brant, and his Mohawks, ſtrongly urged the hoſtile Indians to make peace.

A Letter from New-York, dated laſt Monday, mentions the arrival of Captain Harvey, from London, who brings papers to the 25th of July. Conde was taken before he ſailed, but Valenciennes ſtill held out.

Twelve Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring in any gaol within the United States, a certain JOHN COLLINS; this country born; a Forgeman by trade, who abſconded from the ſubſcriber's Iron-Works, in Cheſter county, this morning (26th Auguſt): he is probably above 20 years of age, as he had about 7 months to ſerve, agreeably to his indenture with the ſubſcriber; he is of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably ſquare built, his head rather ſmall, his chin peaked and inclines upwards toward his noſe, which is ſharp; chews tobacco profuſely, and is fond of ſtrong drink, peeviſh and quarrelſome when intoxicated: Should he apply at any part of the Turnpike Road or any of the Canal Companies for work, he may be eaſily diſcovered to be a Forgeman by the inſide of his hands being black or blue, and the ſkin being perforated with a number of ſmall holes, the ſize of a large grain of powder, or of a pin's head; his hands will likewiſe be ſore if he works at out door work: His clothes are uncertain, as he may exchange what he took away, viz. one coattee of ſecond cloth, a lead coloured ſailor faſhioned jacket, one red under jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, tow trowſers, one pair of olive-green coloured trowſers of foreign manufacture, commonly called royal rib, a beaver hat, remarkably ſhallow in the crown and very large in the brim. Iron-Maſters will pleaſe to take Notice, that he can work at haffery or finery, but much the beſt at the latter. Reaſonable charges, in addition to the above, will be paid if brought home by

‡ DENNIS WHELEN.

Mary-Ann Forge, Auguſt 26, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Burlington, within 3 miles of the city of Burlington, near the new bridge on Rancocus creek, late the property of John Roberts, deceaſed; there are on ſaid farm, a good two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a wood-houſe, work-ſhop, two waggon houſes, brick ſmoak-houſe, a good barn, crib-houſe, hay-houſes, ſtables, cow-houſes, ſheep houſes, a ſtill-houſe with two good ſtills, one containing 47 gallons, the other 32½, a good bearing orchard: The plantation, which is well watered, contains 60 acres of plowland, 40 acres of good meadow, and 40 acres of wood-land; and joins on Mill creek, on which there are a ſaw and griſt-mill. A good and ſufficient title will be given to the purchaſer. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, will be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to

MARGARET ROBERTS,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
JOHN ROBERTS.
} Executors.

Auguſt 8, 1793. ‡

To be Sold by Public Sale,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtement of JOHN QUINN, deceaſed, on the 3d day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the prdmiſes.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the ſign of the FOX CHACE, ſituate in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, in the Great Valley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, bounded by lands of Benjamin Jacobs, Eſquire, and others, containing about 21¾ acres, whereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, ſheds, a pump of excellent water at the door, and a good apple orchard; the whole in excellent order and under good fence, about 3 acres of which is under clover and timothy. Alſo, about 21 acres of wood-land, on the Valley Hill, at about one mile diſtance, which is well timbered. A good title and poſſeſſion will be given, on the purchaſer complying with the conditions of ſale, which will be made known on the ſaid day.

‡ THOMAS ROSS, Executor.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to bring them in, properrly atteſted.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Sept. 2, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Tueſday, the 17th day of this inſtant (September), at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and Lot of Land with the appurtenances, containing 33½ acres, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. &c. be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in the townſhip of Honey Brook (late Weſt Nantmill) bounded by lands late of John Campble, John Gardner, Andrew Rogers, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Sarah Waddle, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a Precept, dated the 13th day of this inſtant, to me directed, from under the hands and ſeals of the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, L. L. D. Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and the Honourable Edward Shippen, Eſquire, Juſtice of ſaid Court: NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables of the county of Bucks, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the ſaid county of Bucks, on Monday, the fourteenth day of October next; when and where they are required to be and appear in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done, and alſo, that all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners in the goal of the ſaid county, be then and there, to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown, the twentieth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

¶ WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Auguſt 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 14th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, with the appurtenances, containing 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in the townſhip of Brandywine, bounded by lands of Mary Cox, Robert Elton, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Cox, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Auguſt 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, with the appurtenances, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Robert Chalfant, Iſaac Hayes, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Blelock, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Auguſt 26, 1793.

BY virtue of a Precept of Sale, to me directed, from under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Eſquire, Truſtee of the Loan-Office of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 27th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land; ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, bounded by lands of James Sterrett, and Indian Creek, containing 130 acres, with the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Levi Griffith, and to be ſold (or ſuch part thereof as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge the debt, intereſt, coſt and charges due thereon) by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Northampton county, Auguſt 26, 1793.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 30th day of September next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Vandemark, John Vandemark, deceaſed, and John Drak, deceaſed; containing 100 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Drak, junior, and to be ſold, by

¶ JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Auguſt 19, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Wentz, Inn-keeper, in Whitpain townſhip, on Tueſday, the 10th day of September next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Gwyned townſhip, bounded by land of Samuel Wheeler, Benjamin Harry, and others, containing 137 acres, on which are erected a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtables, and with all and ſingular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Philip Wagner, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

TO be ſold, at public vendue, on the firſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, A valuable PLANTATION, containing about 380 acres, lying on the Weſtern-Run, 17 miles from Baltimore-town, on a public road leading from that to York-town, on which is a good mill-ſeat, about 250 acres of it are cleared, 20 acres of meadow, and 30 or 40 more may be made at a very ſmall expence; the reſidue is well timbered, and the whole well watered: The improvements are, a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a two-ſtory ſtone kitchen adjoining, a barn, ſtables, &c. a young bearing apple-orchard, and other fruit trees, alſo a log dwelling-houſe and ſmith's-ſhop, ſome diſtance from the former. The whole to be ſold together, or divided, as may be moſt conducive to the ſubſcriber's intereſt. A credit of three years will be given for three-fourths of the purchaſe-money, and an indiſputable title, on the payment of the whole.

Alſo, to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, Stock, Corn, Hay, Houſehold-furniture, &c.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of Oliver. ‡

Baltimore county, Maryland,

Auguſt 20th, 1793.

Germantown townſhip, July 31, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, between the 9 and 10 mile ſtone, a young brown COW, with a white head and belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

* WICKARD MILLER.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, near Mooreſtown, Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the morning of the 21ſt inſtant, a ſmalliſh ſize bay HORSE, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, trots rough, and ſlack of courage, handſome made, had his mane lately cut on the under ſide, had a long ſtout dock, flat footed, no ſhoes and inclined to kick up if two perſons were to get on him at once; he has a ſmall blemiſh on the near eye, no natural marks, except ſome few grey hairs in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and gives information to Daniel Cooper, at the ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, or FOUR DOLLARS for each, paid by

EDWARD FRENCH.

Auguſt 23, 1793, †

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 16th inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, near Brandywine Meeting-Houſe, a bright bay HORSE, a ſore on his off ſhoulder, occaſioned by the bite of a horſe, his back has been galled with the ſaddle, which has left a ſcar, paces and trots, but moſt natural to pace when firſt moved, 15½ hands high, heavy and well made for the draught, 15 years old laſt ſpring. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horſe and TWO for the thief or his ears, and all reaſonable charges paid by

CHARLES REED.

Auguſt 19, 1793. ¶

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; red-wood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, ſaſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

READING HOWELL,

HAS for ſale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennſylvania, price 4 Dollars; Alſo his Small ditto, MAPS of New-Jerſey, &c. No. 88, North Fifth-ſtreet.

July 24, 1793. 8 w.

HOWELL & TAYLOR,

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

☞ All orders in their line of buſineſs executed with punctuality. t. f.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed from the houſe where he formerly reſided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the ſign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, where he has laid in a ſtock of the beſt of liquors, which he will always make it his ſtudy to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horſes and carriages; requeſts a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and ſubſcribes himſelf,

Their humble ſervant,

MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery, and horſes and chairs to hire. t. f.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt night, from the Subſcriber's Plantation, in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, an iron-grey MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands, a natural trotter, two white ſaddle marks on the near ſide of her back, her near hind foot white, a ſhort ſwitch tail, and her ſhoulder rubbed with the collar. Whoever ſecures the mare and thief (if ſtolen) ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges,

¶ JEHU ROBERTS.

Eighth Month, 14th, 1793.

Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, Auguſt 13, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, laſt night, a bay MARE, about 16 hands high, well made, 4 years old laſt Spring, trots, paces and canters well, lately ſhod before, one of her hind feet white, and a few white hairs in the forehead; ſhe is galled a little on the off ſhoulder, in two places, with the collar, has a long head and a little ram noſed. Whoever takes up and ſecures her ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges; and for the mare and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, the above reward paid, by ¶ JESSE TRUMP.

N. B. Was left at the ſame time, in the above mentioned paſture, an old ſorrel HORSE, with a lump on his back, branded with the letter H on his near buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

COMMITTED to the goal of the borough of Lancaſter, on the 5th day of July laſt, two Negroe men. viz, one named Samuel, who confeſſes to be the property of Abraham Harris, of George-town, ſtate of Delaware, and Negroe Iſaac, of the ſaid ſtate, near Snow-hill, the property of Pewey Puſey, (by his confeſſion.) The owners of ſaid ſlaves, are deſired to take them away in twenty days from this date, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of, for their fees.

JOHN BURG, Goaler. ¶

Lancaſter, Aug. 13. 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Meſſuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the beſt kind; it is ſituate on the brow of the hill, on the north ſide of the Lancaſter road, juſt over the Middle Ferry, weſt of Schuylkill: On this place is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a frame ſtable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the ſaid ferry, on Marſhall's road. June 24.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59 North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware.

Tredriffyn Townſhip, Auguſt 6th 1793.

CAME to the ſubſcriber about the 12th of July laſt, two ſtray COWS, both of a blackiſh colour, brown ſides, white faces, and white under the bellies, one of them old, with a bell on, the other middle aged. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‖ ISAAC GRIFFITH.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber, who builds, and ſuperintends the building patent machines in mills, finds, from experience, a diſadvantage in not being more generally known in the line of his profeſſion, knows no better mode of evincing to the public that he was concerned in the origin of forming them, and bringing them into uſe, than by publiſhing a written agreement that took place between him and the patentee, previous to the patent being granted, and that he then contented himſelf with the ſmall part therein mentioned, in order, as he then thought, to avoid a family diſpute; but when the patent was obtained, the patentee did not apply his money as ſpecified in ſaid agreement, but joined Charles Anderſon and David Nivin, of the Delaware ſtate, and bought a judgment, then againſt the eſtate, brought it to ſale, and artfully diſcouraged bidders, and perſuaded ſome of the creditors to give credit that was to extend to no other bidders; this, done at a time when I was confined by ſickneſs, and appearing to have the ſanction of law, it was thought by many all was right. I have ſince waited on ſaid patentee, hoping that the admonitions of ſome honeſt and honourable amongſt the Friends (whoſe tenets he appears to embrace) would at leaſt bring ſaid patentee to comply with ſaid agreement, ſo far as reſpects the patent machines, but all is in vain. In writing his private letters he has calculated them againſt the character and intereſt of the ſubſcriber, and others of the family, ſome of which are proven falſe; ſhould ſuch letters appear in future, it is hoped the candid will take no notice of them, or wait a further diſcuſſion. Theſe things being obſerved by ſome gentlemen, whoſe feelings are ſuch that they cannot with pleaſure behold the horrid act of men preying on mankind, they generouſly and diſintereſtedly put me in poſſeſſion of my rights in Lancaſter county. See a copy of their publication below. I am, the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN EVANS.

June 14, 1790.

THE Agreement, made this day, by John and Oliver Evans, reſpecting the mill machinery, is as follows, viz. Oliver is to aſſign over to John, his heirs, &c. a right for the ſtate of New-York, when obtained, at which time John is to give up all his right to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, except Lancaſter county, which he is to have the whole right to; and further, John is to have one half of all the agreements made by Ellicots until Bucks county court next, this in full of all claims, &c. And in caſe Oliver is ſo fortunate as to raiſe money to pay debts, he is to pay it into Mr. Slaymaker's hands, and draw in favour of the creditors for as long a time as can be obtained, and Oliver and John each to chooſe a man acquainted with their circumſtances, to ſet a rent that John is to pay for the mills and land, and to make an inventory and appraiſement of all the property left in the uſe of the mills; and if the two men cannot agree, then and in that caſe the men are to chooſe a third perſon to determine; Oliver to be ſupplied with a riding horſe, ſaddle and bridle, a milch cow, breeding ſow, three ſheep, and his ſhare of the preſent crops (if wanted) he to be charged therewith. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals, the day above written.

JOHN EVANS. ●
OLIVER EVANS. ●

Atteſt. Charles Evans,
Charles Anderſon,
Joſeph Evans.

Entered in the office for recording of deeds in and for the county of Lancaſter, in book M M. page 770, &c. Given under my hand and ſeal of ſaid office, at Lancaſter, the ſixth day of September, Anno Domini 1791.

G. ROSS, Recorder.

Lancaſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, December 22, 1791.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being requeſted to view the agreements entered into by John Evans and Oliver Evans, of the Delaware ſtate, reſpecting the mill-machinery that ſaid Oliver Evans has obtained a patent for, from the honorable the Congreſs of the United States, and alſo the advertiſements that ſaid Oliver Evans has ſent into this county reſpecting ſaid machinery, and, on conſideration and information thereon, we are of opinion ſaid advertiſements are calculated to diſcourage the people purchaſing permits from John Evans, in this county or in New-York. We alſo find, that, previous to ſaid patent being granted or obtained, the ſaid Oliver Evans, by an inſtrument of writing, under his hand and ſeal, dated 14th of June 1790, did agree to make the ſaid John Evans, his heirs, &c. a right for the ſaid machinery within the ſtate of New-York, and this county, when the patent was obtained, as will appear on record in the Regiſter's office or office for recording deeds in this county: And as the ſaid John Evans is ſtrongly recommended to us as an honorable, honeſt good man, juſt in all his dealings, and as we have had knowledge of him a few years paſt, and never knew any thing to the contrary, and it being hurtful to our feelings to ſee honeſt men loſe their rights, or be impoſed on, and having the opinion of an able Attorney, that the ſaid John Evans has a good right to the ſaid machinery in the ſtate of New-York and in this county, We do therefore undertake, in this public manner, to warrant and defend any perſon or perſons, within this county, that purchaſe permits of the ſaid John Evans, or any attorney appointed under him, againſt any claim or claims, made or to be made by the ſaid Oliver Evans, his heirs or aſſigns, as we conſider it unjuſt, diſhonorable and illegal in the ſaid Oliver Evans to attempt to recede from the agreement he has made with his brother, under his hand and ſeal.

JACOB ESHLEMAN.
BENJAMIN BRACKBILL.

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SEPTEMBER, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3304.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following is a copy of the Senate's anſwer to the Governor's addreſs to both Houſes of the Legiſlature, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

SIR,

The Senate of Pennſylvania unite with you in declaring, that every juſt and conſtitutional exertion to maintain the dignity of our government, and to prevent a participation in the war, which unhappily exiſts, at this time, in Europe, deſerves the approbation of every patriotic citizen: and with equal ſincerity we acknowledge a high ſenſe of the vigilant attention which you have manifeſted, as well in regard to the important intereſts of the General Government, as to the particular intereſts of Pennſylvania. We aſſure you, ſir, that a candid interpretation will be given to every meaſure of your adminiſtration, and that whatever is calculated, at this critical period, to preſerve the bleſſings of peace, to eſtabliſh the national character, and to enſure harmony and order, will receive, as it merits, our approbation and ſanction. We lament, however, that the preſent ſeſſion will, probably, be ſo ſhort, as to prevent our engaging in a full conſideration of the various ſubjects of your addreſs: but we are confident, that at a future period they will receive all the attention which is due to their importance.

SAMUEL POWEL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Anſwer of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Governor's Speech to both Houſes of the Legiſlature.

To Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

To the citizens of Pennſylvania, whoſe agriculture and commerce are the chief ſources of their public and private proſperity, the neceſſity of preſerving towards the belligerent nations of Europe a ſyſtem of the pureſt neutrality, muſt be as obvious as it is important.

A ſtrict adherence to the treaties connecting us with ſome, and an exact obſervance of thoſe duties, which by the laws and cuſtoms of nations we owe to all the contending parties, can alone, in our opinion, at once preſerve our neutrality, and maintain the dignity of our government—the ſteps taken by the executive of the union in this critical juncture appear to have been grounded on thoſe principles, and received not only our ſincere and unanimous approbation, but, unleſs we are deceived in their ſentiments, we ſpeak the utmoſt univerſal voice of our conſtituents.

Influenced by theſe ſentiments we are happy to find, that on ſeveral occaſions, which have recently occurred, you have with equal promptitude and firmneſs ſeconded the efforts of the general government, in repreſſing every infringement of the rights of neutrality; nor can we avoid expreſſing our confidence, that a perſeverance in that line of conduct which has hitherto been purſued, will continue to us the friendſhip of Europe, and ſecure to our country the bleſſings of peace.

Having already experienced the calamities peculiarly incident to the progreſs of ſavage warfare, we cannot ſufficiently deprecate the continuance or renewal of them; but ſhould the endeavours made on behalf of the United States to conciliate the hoſtile Indians prove unſucceſsful, we doubt not that every juſt and neceſſary exertion will be made by Pennſylvania to aid the operation of the general government, and afford effectual protection to her own citizens.

Signed, by order of the Houſe,
GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Speaker.

The following bill paſſed both Houſes on Thurſday laſt.

A ſupplement to an act, entituled "An Act to prevent Infectious Diſeaſes being brought into this Province."

SECTION I. BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall be the duty of the Health officer to viſit all ſuch veſſels as the Governor may from time to time direct, taking with him ſome able and ſkilful Phyſician, in the manner, and for the purpoſes, provided by the act, to which this act is a ſupplement, and to proceed in all things touching the ſaid veſſels, and the paſſengers therein, agreeably to the proviſions of the ſaid act, with reſpect to the veſſels and paſſengers in the ſaid act deſcribed.

SECT. II. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor of this commonwealth to prevent all ſuch veſſels, as he may, for the preſervation of the public health, judge neceſſary from being brought nearer to the city than Little Mud Iſland, and alſo the landing of any perſon or thing from on board ſuch veſſel or veſſels, and to proceed in all things touching the ſame, as is directed by the ſecond ſection of the aforeſaid act, reſpecting the ſhips and veſſels therein deſcribed, and to empower the Health-Officer to employ ſuch aſſiſtants as may be neceſſary for the full and complete execution of this act; and for defraying the neceſſary expences in the premiſes, and ſupplying any deficiencies that may from time to time exiſt, in the funds appropriated to the ſupport of the Hoſpital on Province-Iſland, the Governor is hereby empowered to draw a warrant or warrants on the State-Treaſurer, for any ſum not exceeding three thouſand dollars, to be paid out of the funds appropriated to the ſupport of government.

SECT. III. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in order to aſcertain whether any tranſgreſſion of the exiſting laws of this commonwealth ſhall have taken place, the Health-Officer, or his aſſiſtants, may, at any time, enter on board any veſſel coming into or lying in this port, and make ſuch examination as he may think neceſſary for that purpoſe.

SECT. IV. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the perſon or perſons tranſgreſſing the regulations made in purſuance of this act, ſhall be liable to the like penalties, and the ſame ſhall be recovered in the like manner, as is ſet forth and declared in the act to which this is a ſupplement.

SECT. V. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act, and every matter and thing therein contained, ſhall be and remain in force until the firſt day of January next, and no longer.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY, July 1.

The miniſter of the Interior ſent to the Convention an addreſs from the Republicans of Caſtel Jaloux, in the departments of Lot and Garonne; they adhere to all the meaſures taken by the Convention on the 31ſt May, and the 1ſt and 2d of June. Honourable mention.

In the name of the committee of Public ſafety Barrere ſaid, that an American veſſel the Petit Cherubin, had brought to Havre ſome Frenchmen, whom the Spaniſh Government had expelled. They left that place on the 3d; and on the 6th of June, near Dunkirk, they were taken by the privateer *The True Patriot*, and brought into that port. Theſe ſeamen were ill treated, and one of the crew of the privateer ſhot the ſecond lieutenant of the American veſſel. The Envoy of the United States had demanded demanded ſatisfaction of this violation of the Rights of Nations, the puniſhment of the aſſaſſin, and delivering up the veſſel. In conſequence, the commmittee propoſed the following decree:

1ſt. The Miniſter of Juſtice is required to cauſe to be immediately taken the neceſſary information about the murder that has been committed on the 6th of June, at Dunkirk, upon the perſon of the ſecond lieutenant of the American veſſel the Little Cherub, and upon the conduct of the crew of the True Patriot, and the Lugger Argus, which belong to the Republic, againſt the captain and crew of the ſaid American ſhip, and to ſend theſe informations immediately to the National Convention.

2dly. The American ſhip Little Cherub ſhall be immediately given up, and the miniſter of the marine will fix the indemnity which may be due, either with regard to her departure, or the loſs ſuffered on board.

3dly. The miniſter of the marine ſhall inform himſelf of the family of the ſecond lieutenant of the American veſſel Little Cherub, to determine the indemnity which the Republic ought to make it.

4thly. The miniſter for foreign affairs is ordered immediately to notify this decree to the Envoy of the United States, and to the miniſter of the French Republic in America."

The Convention adopted this decree.

The Envoy of the United States alſo demanded a ſuſpenſion of the decree which permits the privateers of the Republic to attack American ſhips:—In conſequence, the committee propoſed the following decree.

The National Convention, deſirous to maintain the union eſtabliſhed between the French Republic and the United States of America, declares, that the veſſels of the United States are not included in the diſpoſitions of the decree of the 9th of March, according to the 16th article of the treaty made on the 6th February 1788.

This decree was alſo adopted.

"The committee of Public Safety," ſaid Barrere, "has given you an account, at two different periods, of what has paſſed at Corſica.—Their apprehenſions were but too juſt. Corſica is in a ſtate of complete counter-revolution, and the commiſſioners of the Convention have been driven to the defences on the ſea-coaſts.

"A decree paſſed by you againſt Paoli, and Pozzo de Borgo, Procureur General Syndic of the department of Corſica, has been the means of intereſting the people in their favour. They have perſuaded Corſica, that in France, the majority of the Convention wiſhed to put the crown on the head of the Duke of Orleans, and deliver up their iſlands to the Genoeſe; and the people, real friends to liberty, have given them every power which they aſked to oppoſe it. This is the cauſe of the troubles which reign in that part of the republic."

Barrere read a letter from the Citizen Delchere, by which it appears that Paoli and Pozzo had convoked the primary aſſemblies;—and, that there might be no difficulty in the affair, they had diſpenſed with every form, provided the ſenſe of the Aſſembly ſhould be fully known. The refractory clergy had been recalled; four fifths of the inhabitants had been ſeduced. — What ſeduction could not operate, terror had. All the commons had ſent deputies to the meeting—The rebels formed a band of 10,000 men, armed at the expence of the Republic, whoſe magazines they have pillaged. The only cities which had continued faithful were Baſtia, St. Florent, and Calvi. The battalion of Aveyron had arrived opportunely to reinforce the garriſons.

Delchere believed, that the only means of regaining Corſica would be, to cauſe the Payment of the public functionaries to ceaſe, and to keep on the defenſive on the ſea-coaſt, and thus annihilate Paoli's influence.

The aſſembly of Corſica was held on the 28th May. Paoli was named Preſident, Leonardo, Vice Preſident, and Pozzo, Secretary. They repealed the decree of the convention which put them under arreſt. Paoli was declared Generaliſſimo of the Corſicans, and charged with the executive power of Corſica. They recalled Salicetti and Caſſa Bianca: their families were put into a ſtate of arreſt. The Corſicans in the ſervice of the republic were ordered to repair to Corte, to obtain their pardon, under pain of ſeeing their houſes pillaged. In ſhort, it was reſolved to ſummon the commiſſioners of the convention to retire, under pain of being arreſted and proſecuted. Paoli cauſed to be publiſhed, in Italian, advices from Marſeilles, in which the commiſſioners of the convention were accuſed of having every where excited troubles – ". The commiſſioners here," ſaid Paoli, in his obſervations, "have the ſame projects in view—Let us drive them from us."

Couthon obſerved, that Paoli held the ſame language that Guadet and Vergniaud had done in the aſſembly.

Lacroix ſaid, "Couthon might have made a ſtill ſtronger compariſon. There is an official paper, which reports a converſation between Cobourg and an officer of the army of the republic. Cobourg propoſed to cauſe Marat to be arreſted; to convoke the Primary Aſſemblies, and to form at Bourges a new National Aſſembly. Remember that the ſame propoſitions were made to you here in April laſt, by men evidently in good intelligence with Cobourg."

"Obſerve alſo," ſaid Couthon, "that the ſecretary of this famous aſſembly, which is the National Aſſembly of Corſica, was the intimate friend of Briſſot, Gaudet, Vergniaud and Genſonne."

"Your commiſſioners, Lacombe, St. Michael and Salicetti," replied Barrere, "have laid before the committee of public ſafety every detail concerning their military conduct. Here are the papers which arreſt what they have done, to rekindle the public ſpirit, and to ſecure Baſtia, Calvi, and St. Florent, which have remained faithful to the Republic. But the letter written by the municipality of Ajaccio to your commiſſioners muſt be made known. We have been informed (ſaid they,) that the object of your miſſion was to deprive us of liberty, and to place Orleans upon the throne. The preparations of war you have made confirm our ſuſpicions, but you ought not to be ignorant of our ſentiments. The Aſſembly had no other object than to make the citizens renew the oath of being faithful to the law. We will periſh ſooner than perjure ourſelves: we will conſider you as reſponſible for any exceſſes that may be committed.

"By this letter it appears how much the people have been miſled, and by what odious ſuſpicions they have been rouſed againſt you. We will defer our report until the return of Lacombe and Salicetti; but the imminent danger from Corſica, has obliged us to propoſe the moſt ſevere meaſures againſt the conſpirators, who would reign over the iſland.

"I ought to tell you what the two commiſſioners of the department of Corſica Conſtantini and Fernandini, have done. They wiſhed to prove to us, by long memorials, that Paoli was not ambitious, that his conduct was innocent, and that he would ever remain faithful to the republic. They made ſome pacific propoſitions to us, which were only inſidious."

Barrere then preſented his former meaſures concerning Corſica:—"You have named Gherrier commiſſioner at Toulouſe," ſaid Barrere. "He refuſes this miſſion. The commitee propoſe to you the citizens Bardot and Druhl."

A member thought it in vain to ſend commiſſioners to Toulouſe; "for," ſaid he, "ſince you have decreed the ſetting at liberty the impriſoned deputies, the ſpirit of the ſections is totally changed; the ariſtocratic preſidents have been driven away, and the ſections have proteſted againſt the decrees made by the adminiſtrators."—Applauded.

The Aſſembly decreed, that commiſſioners be ſent to Toulouſe.

The commiſſioners with the army near Breſt wrote to the Convention, that on account of the dangers which threaten Nantz, they had declared it in a ſtate of ſiege.

From the *Morning Chronicle.*
June 20.

The treaty with the King of Sardinia binds us to pay him 200.000l. a year, to enable him to keep up an army—for what purpoſe?—*to protect his own dominions!*—We are to employ our fleet in the Mediterranean alſo, on ſuch ſervice as ſhall be *mutually* agreed on between the two courts—ſo that our fleet cannot be employed on any ſervice, without the concurrence of the King of Sardinia.

The treaty with Ruſſia obliges us to continue the war as long as it ſhall pleaſe the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias to go on—a tolerable proſpect this affords us of a ſpeedy peace.

Our treaty with the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel is in the uſual way of buying ſo many human beings, to be ſet on againſt their fellow creatures at ſo much per life.

Theſe Treaties were made in the months of March and April laſt, and were not laid before Parliament till the laſt week of its ſitting, and now the printing of them is refuſed.

It cannot be gratifying to the Cabinet Miniſters to ſee that their confidential clerks boaſt of their *official treachery.* Such is the conſequence of entruſting half witted agents with the execution of a profligate taſk.

Dumourier has prepared a new memorial, addreſſed to his majeſty's miniſters, in which he means to ſet forth his claims to their favour, and prove that he poſſeſſes all the virtues that ought to recommend him to their protection. "Have I not," ſays he, "*deſerted* my own party; have I not abandoned my friends; nay, did I not deliver up a number of my moſt intimate companions to the enemy? What then, with all theſe virtues which they love, can be their objections to me in particular?"

As we are to pay the King of Sardinia 200,000l, a year, and alſo ſend him a fleet for defending his own territories, the Empreſs of Ruſſia may, perhaps, require that we ſhall pay part of the expence ſhe has incurred in ſettling the peace of Poland, by taking the greater part of it to herſelf.

The Duke of Clarence having declared his diſapprobation of perſiſting in a war, in which the people of this country can gain nothing, but increaſe of debts and taxes, will find the diſguſting praiſe of the treaſury papers converted into abuſe.

GENERAL DUMOURIER
To THE FRENCH NATION.

DUMOURIER firſt ſays, that his deſertion was occaſioned by his intention of delivering his countrymen from the ſanguinary and criminal yoke of anarchy; but this intention failed, by the ſecond proclamation, which a ſuperior authority exacted from the Prince de Cobourg, and which, by the error of the army, and the diſorganizing ſyſtem of the National Convention, cauſed the plans concerted with that general to miſcarry. Reduced to pity his country, and unwilling to employ his talents in the diſmemberment of it, he is determined to make uſe of his pen only to combat the Jacobins and the Anarchiſts; and to cruſh them with the club of public opinion. Threatened by them with a thouſand poignards, he hopes to enjoy his phyſical exiſtence, till he has morally deſtroyed them. "This," ſays he, "is the greateſt ſervice I can do to my nation, the greater part of which I know to be tired of the metaphyſical deceptions of ſome, of the heineous plots of others, and of the crimes of all."

Dumourier admits, that, ſubſequent to the tragical end of Louis XVI. the Convention had arrogated to itſelf an ariſtocracy of crimes, the only one which at preſent exiſts in France; that the moderate party in this aſſembly, conſtrained, from the dread of being ſtabbed, to unite themſelves with the *Mountain*, exclaim, with the reſt, "Long live the Republic!" and thus they give a death blow to the ſocial body, by ſanctioning decrees at once criminal and abſurd.

The Convention had ſubmitted to the public an indigeſted plan of a conſtitution; but it removed to a diſtance the primary aſſemblies, to whom the project ought to have been ſubmitted, and of which the uncorrupted and ſuffering part of the Convention entertained hopes of availing themſelves, for the purpoſe of becoming reſcued from the ſlavery impoſed upon them by MARAT and his aſſociates.

The Ex-General affirms, that, while theſe Tyrants were engaged in ſtripping the people of their ſovereignty, *he* has alſo torn from them their *iron* ſceptre, by his proclamations, and by his ſetting up againſt them the conſtitution of 789, to which the People, as Sovereigns conſented.—"But as to the reſt," he adds, that "a government exerciſed by *ſtrokes of daggers* can only be ſupported by a conſtitution formed under the blows of hatchets."

"Thus it is, that, inſtead of rallying the whole nation, by mild and wiſe laws, they will expoſe to all Europe the impure production of that hy'ra with an hundred heads, which depopulates and lays waſte the land of France. It is by the ſcum of the nation that the nation is to be repreſented; and it is with this Aeropagus of furious maniacs, of ſcoundrels, of men equally weak and ignorant, that other ſtates will have to treat; it is to their criminal hands that the fate of my unfortunate country muſt be intruſted!------No! their mad projects ſhall recoil upon their guilty heads; they ſhall not even have time to work up their crimes to a conſummation. Already ſtricken with blindneſs, which is the harbinger of their fall, whatſoever they execute tends to their own deſtruction."

Here the Ex-General repreſents the adminiſtrator Cambon as buſy in rendering the Convention hateful to other nations, by promoting the paſſing of decrees of plunder and theft, with which he flatters himſelf to cover the *deficit* of his intricate adminiſtration.

Since the month of September 1792, the period when royalty was aboliſhed and a Republic adopted by the Convention, it has declared at leaſt an hundred and thirty millions monthly for extraordinary expences which ſum being added to the twenty or thirty millions produced by impoſts and taxes, exceeds one hundred millions per month.

It is certain that the expences cannot amount to one hundred millions a month, both for the military and naval forces, and all the other charges of government, ſince it is true—that the land troops are neither armed, clothed, nor half compleated; 2d, that there was not a ſingle ſhip at ſea at the end of laſt February, to protect the cruiſers and the ſmall remnants of our commerce, except the ſquadron ruined in the Mediterranean; 3d, that no repairs are made in the great roads; 4th, that the payment of all debts, even the moſt ſacred, namely, the pay of worſhip, has been diſcontinued; and 5th, that no public expence, whether of uſe or of luxury, is either incurred, encouraged, or paid by adminiſtration.

Conſequently fifty millions ſhould remain of the monthly receipt, ſuppoſing that the extravagant ſyſtem adopted by the Convention, coſts one hundred millions per month, which is impoſſible. What becomes of theſe fifty millions?—Here is my idea of their employment, into which the nation, the dupe and victim of its repreſentation, ſhould examine:

Thirty millions are expended in keeping in pay three or four hundred thouſand partiſans of *the diſorganizing ſyſtem*; from fifteen to twenty thouſand of whom reſide in Paris; and the remainder are ſpread over the ſurface of the kingdom and of Europe. Such is the real army of the friends of Marat, Pache, Orleans, &c. It is well paid, much careſſed, and well treated; whilſt the armies on the frontier are diſgraced, neglected, and ill-uſed.

"If theſe rulers," obſerves Dumourier, "did not wiſh to follow a plan of diſorganization, they might have concluded the war in November laſt. They would not have precluded themſelves from the poſſibility of avoiding an open conteſt with Great-Britain and Holland. They would not have had to anſwer for the perfidy of declaring war, as ſudden as it was imprudent, after having opened a negociation with which he was entruſted. But their reign and their ſyſtem of plunder would have been concluded by a peace: a peace would have made it neceſſary for them to give in their accounts, it would have terminated their labors, and they muſt have fled to their lurking holes, if the vengeance of the people ſhould have permitted them to retire to their primitive obſcurity.

(To be continued.)

National Convention.

Tueſday, July 2.

Gen. Cuſtine to the National Convention.

"Cambray, July 2.

"I announce to you with pleaſure, that the troops of the republic have been attacked in various advanced poſts, but the French ſoldiers have repulſed, with great loſs, the Janiſſaries of the United Deſpots at Pont a Marc. The action was very briſk; the enemy arrived with the confidence of certain victory; after a long and briſk action, they were obliged to abandon their enterprize, and retreated very much hurt: we have loſt little. The communication of Liſle with Douay by Pont a Marc has been preſerved. Pontarache has been attacked, as well as the Abbey of Flins; but at every poſt, the enemy had no advantage: they were forced to retreat after a ſevere conflict, and without having made us loſe ground, in ſpite of their great ſuperiority of men and artillery. Under the reign of liberty, if we can obtain a military organization which can promiſe us a happy diſcipline, the diſtinctive characteriſtics of the military of a flouriſhing republic, our ſucceſs will be enſured, and ſoon Kings and their vile courtiers will be forced to renounce their inſolent pretenſions, of giving laws to a nation, which has taught all people to know their rights and their powers. Believe, citizen Preſident, in my entire devotion to the intereſts of the republic.

(Signed) CUSTINE.

Cuſtine, in the poſtcript of another letter, containing a refutation of the calumnies inſerted againſt him in many journals, thus expreſſes himſelf:

'We are informed from England of the arrival of 12,000 Ruſſians by ſea from Peterſburg: they are (as we learn) this moment at Quievrain. This ſudden appearance completes the coalition of the tyrants of Europe, but the ferocious ſoldiers come from the north will not aſtoniſh the brave republicans, who know how to deſtroy them, if they cannot make them retreat. Our ſucceſs is certain: for the French, ſwayed by the love of Liberty, ought to triumph over all their enemies, if the choice of a war miniſter is not guided by intrigues. The work of the conſtitution which you have finiſhed, will inſpire deſpair among our enemies; ſoon we ſhall no longer fear that the Republic was but a dream, and France will behold the happieſt of governments raiſed on a permanent baſis, and the triumphant Tree of Liberty erected with glory. (Signed)

CUSTINE.'

From the *Kentucky Gazette.*

LEXINGTON, Auguſt 3.

A variety of concurring circumſtances tend to confirm a belief that the volunteers now raiſing in this ſtate will very ſhortly receive marching orders; conſequently a report in circulation that no campaign will go againſt the Indians this ſeaſon, is without foundation.

Aug. 10. On the 1ſt inſt. the Indians ſtole a number of horſes belonging to the Q. M. under the pickets at Fort Hamilton; they were purſued by a detachment of dragoons and rifle-men, to the diſtance of about forty miles, where the Indians appeared in ſuch force, that the purſuers thought prudent to decline coming to action.—The Indians being in ſuch force near the out-poſts, is an argument that the treaty has failed, and of courſe the army will very ſhortly receive marching orders.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 2.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent of veracity, to the Editor hereof, dated German-creek, Territory ſouth of the Ohio, Auguſt 16, 1793.

"On the 4th inſt. colonel Dougherty, of Jefferſon county, with 180 men, croſſed the Tenneſſee to the valley Indian towns, killed nine fellows and two ſquaws, took and brought in ſeven priſoners, burnt twenty towns and villages, and deſtroyed a vaſt quantity of vegetables. The whites had five men wounded.—The inhabitants on the frontiers are in cloſe forts, expecting a viſit from the Indians, when the volunteers are tired of harraſſing them. Indeed the ſpirit of volunteering ſeems to be on the decline; only 40 men paraded on a ſignal for an expedition, a few days ago; though I think a large company might be raiſed, under the ſanction of government; and it is abſolutely neceſſary to give them a ſevere flogging, in order to bring them to a ſenſe of their duty, and teach them to pay ſome reſpect to treaties."

CHESTERTOWN, September 6.

At a meeting of the citizens of Kent county, in the ſtate of Maryland, convened at the court houſe in this town, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt, for the purpoſe of declaring their ſentiments relative to the proclamation of neutrality, iſſued by the Preſident of the United States, the following unanimous reſolutions were entered into,

James Lloyd in the Chair:

1ſt. Reſolved, That the citizens of Kent county are deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the excellence of the government under which they have the happineſs to live, and that they will uſe their beſt endeavors to ſupport and maintain the ſaid government.

2d. That they conſider the preſervation of the public peace as eſſentially neceſſary to the welfare and proſperity of the United States of America.

3d. That the proclamation of neutrality, iſſued by the Preſident of the United States, was dictated by wiſdom and moderation: that it is perfectly conſiſtent with our treaties with foreign nations, and promotive of the beſt intereſts of America.

4th. That we will exert our beſt endeavors to diſcountenance and prevent all infringements of the ſaid neutrality.

5th. That we conſider our fellow citizen, George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States of Americaca, as deſerving of the higheſt veneration and love of his country; equally great and uſeful in his preſent ſituation as formerly in the field, and whilſt the whole tenor of his conduct proves him to have no views, no wiſhes, but for the public good, we think him juſtly entitled to the confidence of United America.

6th. That we will ever oppoſe all attempts of foreign nations, or their agents, to deprive our beloved fellow citizen, the ſaid preſident of the United States, of the love and eſteem of his country.

7th. That the United States of America being, by the bleſſings of God, free and independent, it is our duty, as good citizens, both with our lives and fortunes, to defend their freedom and independence, againſt all internal intrigue and cabal, as well as againſt all attacks from without.

8th. That the Chairman be requeſted to tranſmit a copy of theſe reſolutions to the Preſident of the United States.

JAMES LLOYD, Chairman.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 7.

To the Burgeſſes, High Conſtable, and Aſſiſtants of the Borough of Wilmington.

Gentlemen,

PURSUANT to your requeſt, the Phyſicians of the Borough beg leave to make the following report:

That they highly approve of the precautions taken by the corporation, for preventing the introduction to this place of the contagious diſorder which is now ſo prevalent in the city of Philadelphia; nevertheleſs, ſhould any perſon affected therewith, happen to come into this Borough, it is their opinion, that ſuch perſon ought to be placed, as ſoon as poſſible, in ſome convenient houſe detached from the town, and in an airy and dry ſituation, under the care of ſome ſkilful Phyſician, who will give proper directions reſpecting the admiſſion of freſh air, cleanlineſs, and ſuch other requiſites as may be neceſſary, not only for the relief of the patient, but to prevent the extenſion of the contagion.

The Phyſicians do alſo adviſe the inhabitants, to guard againſt the infection, by avoiding all unneceſſary communication with the ſick, and by living, in ſome degree higher than uſual, though ſtrictly within the bounds of temperance.

It is aſſerted by an eminent ſurgeon of our late army, that accute diſeaſes were more ſucceſsfully treated in the regimental encampments, than in the general hoſpitals; and that in the hoſpital departments, fluxes, and other contagious diſeaſes, were more ſucceſsfully treated in tents, than in houſes with plank floors.

The Phyſicians will be ready, at all times, to communicate to the Corporation ſuch further advice, relative to the premiſes, as may be required.

Signed by Order,
JOHN M'KINLY, Preſident.

Sept. 4.

BOSTON, Auguſt 28.

Proceedings relative to the Preſident's Proclamation of Neutrality.

Tauton, *Maſſachuſetts.*

At a full and reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Taunton, held on the 29th of Auguſt, 1793—

A letter from the honorable Thomas Ruſſel, eſq. was read, communicating certain reſolutions, entered into by the merchants and others of Boſton, reſpecting the late proclamation by the Preſident of the United States.

Whereupon it is voted,

That there is reaſon to fear, that many ill diſpoſed perſons, hoſtile to our preſent happy conſtitution, are uſing every means to impede and prevent the operation of that conſtitution, and to introduce confuſion and diſorder, by involving this country in a war.

Voted, That the inhabitants of this town feel it their duty to manifeſt their attachment to the conſtitution of the United States, and their averſion to thoſe meaſures which would tend to deprive them of that peace and ſecurity they now enjoy.

It is therefore voted and reſolved, That the inhabitants of this town do regard the proclamation by the Preſident of the United States, declaring the neutrality of the United States, in the war which exiſts among ſome of the nations of Europe; and recommending a conduct friendly and impartial towards all the belligerant powers, as a conſtitutional and moſt wiſe and well-timed exertion of the authority veſted in the firſt magiſtrate of the union.

Voted, That a copy be tranſmitted to the honorable Thomas Ruſſell, eſq.

Atteſt, JAMES WILLIAMS, T. C.

Quincey, Maſſachuſetts.

To the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq. Chairman of the committee of Merchants, &c. at Boſton.

Quincey, Auguſt 19th, 1793.

SIR,

THE ſubſcribers have the honor of informing you, that they were appointed by the town of Quincey, at their meeting on the 12th inſt. a committee, for the purpoſe of tranſmitting to the reſpectable committee of merchants and others concerned in trade, of which you are chairman, the ſentiments and doings of that town on the important matters contained in their reſolves paſſed on the 22d of July laſt.

We have accordingly now the ſatisfaction of informing your very reſpectable committee, that at a legal meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Quincey, on Monday the 12th day of Auguſt, 1793, they took into ſerious conſideration the weighty and intereſting matters, contained in the reſolves of the merchants and other concerned in trade, reſiding in Boſton, communicated; and it was their decided opinion, that an attentive conformity, among all ranks of citizens, to the laws of neutrality, ſo prudently recommended by the Preſident of the United States, in his Proclamation; will be promotive of our greateſt internal harmony and proſperity, as a people; and at the ſame time, procure for us, as a nation the greateſt reſpectability abroad.

Whereupon, the town unanimouſly voted their concurrence with the aforementioned reſolves, as being in their opinion adapted to promote the public good.

The town at the ſame time appointed a ſtanding committee of three reſpectable freeholders, whoſe duty it ſhall be to make ſtrict inquiry, from time to time, of any breach of the laws of neutrality, that may happen within this town and to give information accordingly.

We have the honor to be, with very great reſpect, your humble ſervants,

Richard Cranch, } Committee of the
Benj Beale, } town of Quincey.
Moſes Black, }

Medford, Maſſachuſetts.

At a town-meeting legally aſſembled, at Medford, the following reſolutions were voted, unanimouſly.

Voted, That while we feel an ardent wiſh for the eſtabliſhment of the principles of rational liberty in France, and a deep regret at the interference of other nations with the interior juriſprudence of the French people, we deem it equally for the honor, the intereſt, and the ſafety of the United States, to obſerve a ſtrict and impartial neutrality in the preſent European war.

Voted, That the late Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, was the reſult of a wiſe and juſt eſtimate of the obligations and intereſts of the American nation; that it is happily calculated to reſtrain the avarice of individuals—to limit the extenſion of the miſeries of war, and to ſecure to the people of the United States, the bleſſings of peace.

Voted, That as we fully concur in the fitneſs and propriety of the ſaid Proclamation, we will, to the utmoſt of our power, ſupport the the principles of it.

Voted, that the above reſolutions ſhall be tranſmitted to the Honorable Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq. and publiſhed in the Columbian Centinel.

A true copy from the records,
ANDREW H LL, Town-Clerk.
Medford, Auguſt 26, 1793.

Aug. 30. Yeſterday afternoon the firing of cannon was heard in the bay, ſuppoſed to be an engagement.

Sept. 2. *Engliſh prizes.*---On Friday laſt arrived in this port, a copper bottomed whaling ſhip, called the Harpooner, a prize to the Marſeilles privateer, of 20 guns, fitted out at Havre-de-Grace.

She was from the coaſt of Brazil, bound to Briſtol, with 1200 barrels Spermaceti oil; was commanded by Brown Folgier, formerly belonging to Nantucket, and was taken on the 5th of Auguſt, off the Weſtern-Iſlands.

The ſaid privateer has alſo taken 3 other veſſels, all of which with the privateer were bound for this port. There were 20 Engliſh ſailors on board the French privateer, who reported that there were ſailors enough, who had abſconded from England, to man all the French privateers, and that the coaſt of England was nearly covered with them.

We were happy in our laſt Centinel, to announce the ſafe arrival in this town of Mr. Robert Williams, after his ſufferings in Arabia. After parting from the Capt. and ſome of the crew in the deſerts, he arrived at Bombay, having in his toilſome journey, experienced every ſpecies of miſery and diſtreſs, that man ſeems capable of ſuſtaining. From Bombay he took paſſage for England, in a Britiſh ſhip, but hearing at St. Helena, that war was declared, he went on board the American ſhip Eliza of Boſton, from Iſle of France, for Dunkirk. This ſhip was captured by an Engliſh privateer and carried into Portſmouth, in England, from whence he arrived in the Induſtry, Capt. Barnes, in good health, to the inexpreſſible joy of his family and friends.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 4.

Letter from the Preſident of the United States, to the Mayor of the city of New-Haven.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24.

SIR,

I receive with great ſatisfaction, the patriotic reſolutions of the citizens of New-Haven, which were tranſmitted to me in your letter of the 20th inſtant, and I can with truth aſſure them, that to receive the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I conſider as the greateſt glory, as to deſerve it will ever be my conſtant ſtudy.

If the meaſures of government, approved and ſupported by the virtuous citizens of the United States, can ſecure to our country, in the preſent critical times, a continuance of peace and the enjoyment of its attendant bleſſings, which we have, as it were, begun to taſte, I ſhall feel amply compenſated for the many anxious moments which I have lately experienced on account of our welfare; and we ſhall have freſh cauſe of gratitude to the Great Ruler of Events for his preſerving goodneſs.

G. WASHINGTON.

Samuel Biſhop, Eſq;
Mayor of the City of
New-Haven.

NEW-YORK, September 7.

We were yeſterday favoured by a correſpondent with the St. John, (Antigua) Gazettes of Auguſt 13, and 15. From them the two following paragraphs are extracted:

His majeſty's ſhip of war Alligator, and twelve tranſports, having on board two entire regiments, viz. the 6th and 65th, arrived at Barbadoes from Halifax on the 8th of Auguſt.

We are happy to ſay that very little damage has been ſuſtained here by the late violent winds, and ſincerely hope that the neighbouring iſlands have been equally fortunate.

The King of Spain is now raiſing a new regiment of Life Guards, all conſiſting of South American Noblemen.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Friends, Smith, from Antigua—Capt. Smith informs, that a Capt. Pond, in an American ſloop, was taken into Antigua by the ſchooner Louiſa, Bridget, with 100 hhds. of ſugar and cotton, French property; ſeveral other veſſels taken in, but not condemned. Captain Pond was detained three days, and had his freight paid. On Monday laſt Capt. Smith was chaſed ſeven hours by a ſchooner, which fired two guns at him, but on appearance of a large ſhip in ſhore, the ſchooner bore away before the wind. On Wedneſday, ſaw a ſhip bound to Philadelphia, full of paſſengers.

Philadelphia, September 11.

AS it may be ſatisfactory to the citizens to be informed what number of perſons have been taken off by the prevailing diſorder, be pleaſed to inform them, that from returns which have been made to me, which I conſider pretty accurate, from the firſt death which happened to the 2d inſtant incluſive, the amount does not exceed 140.

MATTHEW CLARKSON.
Sept. 7, 1793. Mayor.

By letters received in town, from Madrid, dated the 11th July, it appears that Belegrade ſurrendered to the Spaniards on the 24th June, and that Nice was evacuated by the French, upon the approach of the Spaniſh fleet, with great loſs.

The Spaniſh fleet of 30 men of war was joined by the Britiſh of 27 ſail of the line in the Mediterranean.

LATE FIRE.

At about half paſt three o'clock on Sunday morning, the ſoap houſe of Mr. Andrew Kennedy, (Chandler,) back of his dwelling houſe in Second between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, was diſcovered to be in flames. The citizens were ſoon apprized of it, but were not able to ſtop the progreſs of the fire, until it had done very conſiderable damage. Two buildings, the property of Mr. Kennedy, together with the works and improvements, which he has of late been at a very great expence in erecting, were entirely conſumed. The fire proceeded from thence (conſuming in its way two ſmall frames, the property of Mr. Flickwir) to the printing-office of Mr. Thomas Dobſon, which was nearly deſtroyed, with printing materials to a large amount. We cannot form a juſt calculation of the whole loſs, but, by the beſt information we can at preſent collect, ſuppoſe that Mr. Dobſon and Mr. Kennedy, together, are ſufferers to the amount of at leaſt 2000l.

'Tis with unpleaſing ſenſations that we add to this melancholy ſketch, the fate of a young man of this city (Mr. William Cooper,) near 21 years of age,—who was killed by the parting of a ſide wall of one of the burning houſes, while lending his aid to quell the conflagration. Two fine children, each about nine years of age, ſome time after the fire had been extinguiſhed, were unfortunately buried, by a ſimilar parting of the wall, in its ruins. They were both found in a few minutes: One of them, the daughter of Mr. Wm. Richardſon, was quite dead:---the other, a daughter of Mr. Roger Flahaven, ſhewed ſome ſigns of life, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

☞ THOMAS DOBSON

BEGS leave to preſent his grateful acknowledgements to his fellow citizens for their very ſpirited exertions during the dreadful fire of Sunday morning; their friendly zeal in extinguiſhing the fire, and preſerving ſo large a part of his property, has forcibly impreſſed his heart with ſentiments of gratitude, which he truſts will never be eradicated.

While, however, he expreſſes his thanks to his Fellow Citizens, he ſhould do injuſtice to his own feelings, and withhold a tribute juſtly due to the moſt animated benevolence, if he did not expreſs the moſt lively ſenſe of his peculiar obligations to the French Gentlemen, the Officers and Crews of La Precieuſe and La Ville de L'Orient, for their indefatigable activity in the cauſe of humanity. To their timely and well judged exertions he owes in a great meaſure the preſervation of his buildings, and he begs of them in a public manner to accept of the grateful effuſions of his heart for their generous intrepidity.

Sept. 9.

☞ The ſubſcribers beg leave to return their moſt grateful acknowledgments to their fellow citizens, who ſo generouſly exerted themſelves laſt Sunday morning, during the time that an alarming fire raged (in the rear of their houſe) and which might have communicated the flames to their ſtores in Cheſnut ſtreet, but for the timely aid afforded them on this awful occaſion: and whilſt they thus publicly thank thoſe who were principally active, they mean, in a particular manner, to include the *French Officers* and *Marines*, who came ſo readily with their engines, and forced themſelves into the moſt dangerous ſtations: which excellent management, they believe, in a high degree contributed to the victory ſo ſoon obtained over that moſt dreadful element; but they feel themſelves moſt particularly indebted to thoſe Friends who were immediately attached to the ſecurity of their buildings, and exerted themſelves in preventing the fire from prevailing in that quarter, by which friendly exertion their property was ſaved, perfectly free of any material damage.

JAMES CALBRAITH & CO.
Cheſnut ſtreet, Monday, Sept. 9.

☞ The ſufferers by the late fire, as well as thoſe who by the vicinity of their ſituation were in their property and houſes imminently expoſed to the moſt alarming danger, take this early opportunity of returning their unfeigned acknowledgments to the prompt care and alacrity of their fellow citizens; and in a particular manner to the *Republican Seamen of France*, who, by their meritorious exertions, were highly inſtrumental in the preſervation of ſeveral valuable buildings in Second and Cheſnut ſtreets.

☞ The great want of Buckets at the recent Fire in Second ſtreet induces a Citizen to ſuggeſt to ſuch of the Inhabitants as ſhut up their Houſes on leaving the City, the evident Propriety of depoſiting their Fire Buckets, &c. in ſome Public Building, or elſewhere, whence they may be eaſily taken by the Citizens, if wanted. Sept. 10.

⁂ It behoves every friend to humanity, who may poſſeſs the ſmalleſt knowledge of any means, whereby the preſent unhappy malady may be checked, or prevented from ſpreading, to publiſh ſuch uſeful hints as may have this tendency—Impreſſed with this ſentiment, I beg leave to ſuggeſt the propriety of *burying* inſtead of *burning*, the cloathing of perſons dying of this Fever; as the latter is a certain mode of ſpreading the diſorder.

SIR,

SINCE the iſſuing my inſtructions of the 5th inſtant, an act of the General Aſſembly has been paſſed, which enables me, with the Legiſlative ſanction, to reiterate thoſe inſtructions, and to requeſt a conſtant attention to every meaſure, that is calculated, either to prevent the introduction of any malignant complaint from abroad, or to relieve the public from the calamity which at preſent prevails. In doing this, you will underſtand that I mean, particularly, to direct your vigilance to the patients in the Hoſpital.

As it may be neceſſary, at this time, to employ additional aid, in the execution of the duties of your office, you have my authority to engage two aſſiſtants, at a pay of three dollars per diem each, until further orders: and, likewiſe, to employ a boat, with a ſufficient number of hands, for the purpoſe of viſiting all veſſels, that are ſubject to examination, in purſuance of the laws, or my inſtructions for regulating the health-office. As you will neceſſarily incur extraordinary expences on this occaſion, I have encloſed a warrant for one thouſand dollars;—for which you are to be accountable. I need not, I am perſuaded, add, that the ſtricteſt œconomy muſt be purſued, and no money expended, but for purpoſes uſeful to the ſick.

It is proper to inform you, that I have appointed Dr. Samuel Duffield, and Dr. James Meaſe, joint phyſicians of the port: and you will be pleaſed immediately to confer with them on the arrangements that ought to be immediately made, as well as maintain a conſtant correſpondence with them, reſpecting the arrivals of ſuſpected veſſels, and the ſtate of the patients at the Hoſpital. I am deſirous, likewiſe, to receive frequent returns on the ſame ſubject.

I am, ſir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 6th Sept. 1793.
TO *Nathaniel Falconer*, Eſq; }
Health-officer of the Port. }

THE Subſcriber finding his Name mentioned as a Candidate for the OFFICE of GOVERNOR, deems it incumbent upon him, in the moſt unequivocal Terms, to decline the Election.

(Signed) WILLIAM FINDLEY.
Weſtmoreland County, Aug. 15, 1793.

[The Printers throughout the State are requeſted to give the above a Place in their Papers.]

To the the electors of Montgomery county.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to ſolicit the votes of his Friends and Fellow Citizens, at the enſuing election, as he propoſes to ſtand candidate for the Sheriff's office.

JOSEPH MATHER.
Montgomery, September the 6th, 1793.

To be ſold at private ſale,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Penſbury, and county of Cheſter, containing about one hundred acres, thirty miles from Philadelphia, thirteen from Wilmington, and five from Weſt-Cheſter, joining lands of Caſper Wiſtar, Iſaac Taylor, Eſq; and others, having thereon a log dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen and two ſnug rooms, a ſpring of good water cloſe by the door, a good bearing orchard, with meadow and woodland in proportion to the other land, and every field well watered with good ſprings. For further particulars, enquire of John Humphreys, in Darby, or the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

* WILLIAM WHITE.
9th Month 4th, 1793.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter County, Sept. 6th 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 27th day of this inſtant (September) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, one meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill; bounded by lands of Jacob Happerſet, Ezekiel Jones, Joſeph Trego, and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Iſaac Auſtin, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

To be ſold at public vendue,

On Wedneſday, the ſixteenth day of October next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, ſubject to the leaſes of the preſent tenants, which will expire on the 25th day of March next,

Moore-Hall,

The eſtate of the late William Moore, Eſquire,

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Charleſtown, in the county of Cheſter, diſtant 23 miles from this city. The eſtate conſiſts of upwards of 500 acres of choice land; 300 of which are arable, the remainder is wood-land and meadow. The manſion-houſe is ſpacious, convenient and airy; ſituated upon a high and healthy ſpot, commanding a moſt delightful view: the barn is very large, the ſtables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable griſt-mill on the premiſes near the manſion-houſe, on a never failing ſtream called Pickering, running through the eſtate, and watering a great body of meadow; this ſtream empties itſelf into the Schuylkill in front of the houſe; it formerly ſupplied water for a ſaw-mill, which might be replaced, with much eaſe, at a ſmall expence, and carried on advantageouſly.

The original tract is now divided into three diſtinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood-land and meadow to each. Independent of the manſion-houſe, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent ſtone houſes, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and ſtables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair, and has increaſed very conſiderably in value by the improvements of the navigation of the river Schuylkill. Any perſon inclining to treat for the premiſes, previous to the day fixed for the public ſale, may know the terms, by applying to LEWIS WEISS, or to PETER MILLER, in this city.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4. 1793.

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of John Adam Miller, late of Vincent townſhip, deceaſed, will be ſold, at public ſale, on Friday, the 27th day of September next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, containing upwards of 272 Acres of Land. There are on the premiſes, two dwelling-houſes, two ſtone ſpring-houſes, and good barns, two bearing orchards, alſo about 20 acres of good watered meadow made, and more may be made, with little expence. The premiſes are ſupplied with a large quantity of wood-land, the cleared land is of a very good quality, and the fences in good repair. French-creek and Birch-run run through the tract, and there is water ſufficient the whole ſeaſon for any kind of water-works. The premiſes will be ſold altogether, or in part, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The terms will be made known at the day of ſale, and a good title given, by

JOHN HAUSE, }
PETER MILLER, } Executors.

Auguſt 29, 1793. ¶

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Adam Miller, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to come and diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 18th of October next.

Harriſburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wedneſday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and arrives at Harriſburgh on the Saturday morning following——ſtarts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harriſburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wedneſday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE ſtarts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid,

by the public's humble ſervant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed from the houſe where he formerly reſided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the ſign of the Indian King, in Market ſtreet, where he has laid in a ſtock of the beſt of liquors, which he will always make it his ſtudy to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horſes and carriages; requeſts a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and ſubſcribes himſelf,

Their humble ſervant.
MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery, and horſes and chairs to hire. t. f.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59 North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and }
ISAIAH WORRELL. } Execut.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § [illegible]

Wrought Iron Cheſts

Made and ſold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any ſize, of the beſt quality.

He alſo performs moſt other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms.

April 23, tbctf.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt night, from the Subſcriber's Plantation, in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, an iron grey MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands, a natural trotter, two white ſaddle marks on the near ſide of her back, her near hind foot white, a ſhort ſwitch tail, and her ſhoulder rubbed with the collar. Whoever ſecures the mare and thief (if ſtolen) ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges.

¶ JEHU ROBERTS.
Eighth Month, 14th, 1793

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 20th inſtant, two likely, active, NEGRO MEN. They are ſtout well made fellows, and very much alike; the one named PETER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and of a pleaſant, open countenance. He had on, and took with him, three new ſhirts, and one old fine one; a wool hat, much worn; a very good homeſpun cloth coat, with ſhort ſkirts and ſlip pockets; one ſtriped veſt pattern jacket, and one of calfſkin, dreſt with hair on, and much worn; one pair red and white ſtriped cotton trowſers, and two pair of coarſe tow linen; and other cloathing not known. He ſpeaks the Engliſh and German languages.

The other named FRANK, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and looks down when ſpoken to. Had on, and took with him, a new wool hat; a grey coating coat and waiſtcoat, and a ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat; one pair of narrow black and white ſtriped cotton trowſers, and one pair of tow cloth, dyed olive-green; one pair of white woolen ſtockings, one pair of thread, ſoaled with linen, and one pair of cotton. It is ſuppoſed the above fellows are gone towards Philadelphia, as they have frequently driven waggons to that place. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroes, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, from

† SAMUEL COOK,
July 25, 1793. JAMES ANDERSON

Twelve Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring in any gaol within the United States, a certain JOHN COLLINS; this country born; a Forgeman by trade, who abſconded from the ſubſcriber's Iron-Works, in Cheſter county, this morning (26th Auguſt): he is probably above 20 years of age, as he had about 7 months to ſerve, agreeably to his indenture with the ſubſcriber; he is of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably ſquare built, his head rather ſmall, his chin peaked and inclines upwards toward his noſe, which is ſharp; chews tobacco profuſely, and is fond of ſtrong drink, peeviſh and quarrelſome when intoxicated: Should he apply at any part of the Turnpike Road or any of the Canal Companies for work, he may be eaſily diſcovered to be a Forgeman by the inſide of his hands being black or blue, and the ſkin being perforated with a number of ſmall holes, the ſize of a large grain of powder, or of a pin's head; his hands will likewiſe be ſore if he works at out-door work: His clothes are uncertain, as he may exchange what he took away, viz. one coattee of ſecond cloth, a lead coloured ſailor faſhioned jacket, one red under jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, tow trowſers, one pair of olive green coloured trowſers of foreign manufacture, commonly called royal rib, a beaver hat, remarkably ſhallow in the crown and very large in the brim. Iron-Maſters will pleaſe to take Notice, that he can work at haffery or finery, but much the beſt at the latter. Reaſonable charges, in addition to the above, will be paid if brought home by

‡ DENNIS WHELEN.

Mary-Ann Forge, Auguſt 26, 1793.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtement of JOHN QUINN, deceaſed, on the 31 day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the ſign of the FOX CHACE, ſituate in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, in the Great Valley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, bounded by lands of Benjamin Jacobs, Eſquire, and others, containing about 21¾ acres, whereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, ſheds, a pump of excellent water at the door, and a good apple orchard; the whole in excellent order and under good fence, about 3 acres of which is under clover and timothy. Alſo, about 21 acres of wood-land, on the Valley Hill, at about one mile diſtance, which is well timbered. A good title and poſſeſſion will be given, on the purchaſer complying with the conditions of ſale, which will be made known on the ſaid day.

‡ THOMAS ROSS, Executor.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to bring them in, properrly atteſted.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Sept. 2, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Tueſday, the 17th day of this inſtant (September), at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and Lot of Land with the appurtenances, containing 33½ acres, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. &c. be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in the townſhip of Honey Brook (late Weſt Nantmill) bounded by lands late of John Campble, John Gardner, Andrew Rogers, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Sarah Waddle, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Auguſt 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 14th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, with the appurtenances, containing 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in the townſhip of Brandywine, bounded by lands of Mary Cox, Robert Elton, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Cox, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Auguſt 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage Plantation and Tract of Land, with the appurtenances, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Robert Chalfant, Iſaac Hayes, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Blelock, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, near Mooreſtown, Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the morning of the 21ſt inſtant, a ſmalliſh ſize bay HORSE, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, trots rough, and ſlack of courage, handſome made, had his mane lately cut on the under ſide, had a long ſtout dock, flat footed, no ſhoes and inclined to kick up if two perſons were to get on him at once; he has a ſmall blemiſh on the near eye, no natural marks, except ſome few grey hairs in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and gives information to Daniel Cooper, at the ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, or FOUR DOLLARS for each, paid by

EDWARD FRENCH.

Auguſt 23, 1793, †

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Auguſt 26, 1793.

BY virtue of a Precept of Sale, to me directed, from under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Eſquire, Truſtee of the Loan-Office of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 27th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land; ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, bounded by lands of James Sterrett, and Indian Creek, containing 130 acres, with the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Levi Griffith, and to be ſold (or ſuch part thereof as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge the debt, intereſt, coſt and charges due thereon) by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Northampton county, Auguſt 26, 1793.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 30th day of September next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Vandemark, John Vandemark, deceaſed, and John Drak, deceaſed; containing 100 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Drak, junior, and to be ſold, by

¶ JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a Precept, dated the 13th day of this inſtant, to me directed, from under the hands and ſeals of the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, L. L. D. Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and the Honourable Edward Shippen, Eſquire, Juſtice of ſaid Court: NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables of the county of Bucks, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the ſaid county of Bucks, on Monday, the fourteenth day of October next; when and where they are required to be and appear in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done, and alſo, that all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners in the goal of the ſaid county, be then and there, to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown, the twentieth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

¶ WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, Auguſt 13, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, laſt night, a bay MARE, about 16 hands high, well made, 4 years old laſt Spring, trots, paces and canters well, lately ſhod before, one of her hind feet white, and a few white hairs in the forehead; ſhe is galled a little on the off ſhoulder, in two places, with the collar, has a long head and a little ram noſed. Whoever takes up and ſecures her ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges; and for the mare and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, the above reward paid, by ¶ JESSE TRUMP.

N. B. Was left at the ſame time, in the above mentioned paſture, an old ſorrel HORSE, with a lump on his back, branded with the letter H on his near buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Burlington, within 3 miles of the city of Burlington, near the new bridge on Rancocus creek, late the property of John Roberts, deceaſed; there are on ſaid farm, a good two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a wood-houſe, work-ſhop, two waggon-houſes, brick ſmoak-houſe, a good barn, crib-houſe, hay-houſes, ſtables, cow houſes, ſheep houſes, a ſtill-houſe with two good ſtills, one containing 47 gallons, the other 32½, a good bearing orchard: The plantation, which is well watered, contains 60 acres of plowland, 40 acres of good meadow, and 40 acres of wood-land; and joins on Mill creek, on which there are a ſaw and griſt-mill. A good and ſufficient title will be given to the purchaſer. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, will be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to

MARGARET ROBERTS,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
JOHN ROBERTS. } Executors.

Auguſt 8 1793. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THE Meſſuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the beſt kind; it is ſituate on the brow of the hill, on the north ſide of the Lancaſter road, juſt over the Middle Ferry, weſt of Schuylkill: On this place is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a frame ſtable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the ſaid ferry, on Marſhall's road. June 24.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT ERWIN, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers and pay the ſame; and all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, may call and receive the ſame of

ROBERT ERWIN,
WILLIAM GRAY, } Executors.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the application of Jonathan Hilliard, the eldeſt ſon of John Hilliard, late of the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, who lays claim to two undivided eleventh parts of the lands following, ſituate lying and being in the county aforeſaid, formerly belonging unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed; to wit, one Tract or Parcel of Land, lately belonging unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, and deviſed by the laſt will and teſtament of Edward Hilliard, the father of the ſame John, bearing date on or about the 17th of May, Anno Domini, 1776, to the ſame John Hilliard, by the deſcription following, or of the following import, that is to ſay: The back part of his place on which he then dwelt, the line of diviſion to begin at a corner ſtake at the weſt end of Revell Elton's line, to run from thence weſtward on a ſtreight line acroſs his land, to a poſt corner to Aſher and Jonah Woolman, in his line.

2. A piece of Marſh or Swamp, of 12 acres, or thereabouts, alſo deviſed by the ſame Edward Hilliard to the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, in fee, by the following deſcription or to the following purport, that is to ſay, by the name of all his Marſh or Swamp on the South Branch of Ancocus, joining to Revell Elton's Marſh.

3. A Piece of Land, alſo deviſed by the ſame will to the ſame John in fee, by the deſcription of the north end of his Land, which the teſtator had bought of Daniel Wills, to be divided from the other part by a line to be run at right angles from the weſt-ſide, beginning at a ſtone, 11½ chains from the north end aforeſaid.

4. A Tract containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 55 acres of Land, at or near Mill-creek, in Northampton aforeſaid, which the ſame John Hilliard bought of Daniel Ellis, Eſq; late Sheriff of Burlington by deed, dated on or about the 17th of March, Anno Domini, 1773.

5. A certain Piece or Lot of Land, in Northampton aforeſaid, beginning at a poſt in the road leading from Mount-Holly to Rancocus Ferry, by the farm belonging to the ſaid John Hilliard, deceaſed, and in the line of the ſame Hilliard and Woolman, and contains or is ſuppoſed 2 acres, 2 roods and 23 perches, more or leſs, being part of the ſame Edward Hilliard's Lands deceaſed, and by him deviſed to his ſon Abraham, who deviſed the ſame to John Hilliard in fee.

6. A Piece of Land in the ſame townſhip of Northampton, on the ſouth ſide of the North Branch of Ancocus or Rancocus creek, being a part of upland, containing 2 acres, 1 rood and 23 perches, more or leſs, being part of two Lots deviſed by the ſaid Edward to his ſon Abraham, and by the ſaid Abraham to Jacob Hilliard in fee, both which two laſt Tracts were conveyed unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, by the ſame Jacob Hilliard and wife, by deed, dated on or about the 22d of July, Anno Domini, 1779.

7. A Mud Iſland, on Rancocus creek, lying a little to the ſouth weſt of the Forks of the ſaid creek, containing 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches or thereabouts, ſurveyed to ſaid John Hilliard, deceaſed, and recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, in book V. folio 145 and 156.

8 A Piece of Marſh, of 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches, or thereabouts, on the eaſt ſide of the South Main Branch of Rancocus creek, and a little to the ſouth weſt of where the North and South Branches fork, joining on ſaid Hilliard's other Marſh, recorded in the ſame book.

9. Four Acres of Land and Cedar Swamp, or thereabout, being part of Bear Swamp, in Burlington county, and conveyed to the ſaid Hilliard, by Joſeph Burr, and Jonah Woolman, by deed, dated on or about the 6th of February, Anno Domini, 1770.

I have nominated and appointed, Aaron Wills of Willingborough, Joſeph Budd, and Moſes Kempton, of Northampton, Commiſſioners to divide the ſame Lands into equal ſhares or parts. And unleſs proper objections are made to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 14th of September next, the ſame Aaron Wills, Joſeph Budd, and Moſes Kempton, will be then appointed Commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſame Lands, purſuant to an act, entituled an act for the more eaſy partition of Lands held by coparciners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, Anno Domini, 1789. Given under my hand, this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

6w* JAMES KINSEY.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, and county of Delaware, on the 23d day of May laſt, a red and white pied COW, ſuppoſed to be about 7 or 8 years old, gives milk. The owner or owners are hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEVI LUKENS.

Eighth Month, 17th, 1793.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1793.

TAKEN up a drift, on Sunday laſt, oppoſite the Northern Liberties, a MOSES BOAT, ſuppoſed to have been built in New-York. The owner, by applying to PETER BUDDY, in New Market-ſtreet, between Callowhill and Vine ſtreets, and proving property, may have his boat again. §

Germantown townſhip, July 31, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, between the 9 and 10 mile ſtone, a young brown COW, with a white head and belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

* WICKARD MILLER.

TO be ſold, at public vendue, on the firſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, A valuable PLANTATION, containing about 380 acres, lying on the Weſtern-Run, 17 miles from Baltimore-town, on a public road leading from that to York-town, on which is a good mill-ſeat, about 250 acres of it are cleared, 20 acres of meadow, and 30 or 40 more may be made at a very ſmall expence; the reſidue is well timbered, and the whole well watered: The improvements are, a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a two-ſtory ſtone kitchen adjoining, a barn, ſtables, &c. a young bearing apple-orchard, and other fruit trees, alſo a log dwelling-houſe and ſmith's-ſhop, ſome diſtance from the former. The whole to be ſold together, or divided, as may be moſt conducive to the ſubſcriber's intereſt. A credit of three years will be given for three-fourths of the purchaſe-money, and an indiſputable title, on the payment of the whole.

Alſo, to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, Stock, Corn, Hay, Houſehold-furniture, &c.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of Oliver. ‡

Baltimore county, Maryland,

Auguſt 20th, 1793

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 16th inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, near Brandywine Meeting-Houſe, a bright bay HORSE, a ſore on his off ſhoulder, occaſioned by the bite of a horſe, his back has been galled with the ſaddle, which has left a ſcar, paces and trots, but moſt natural to pace when firſt moved, 15½ hands high, heavy and well made for the draught, 15 years old laſt ſpring. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horſe and TWO for the thief or his ears, and all reaſonable charges paid by

CHARLES REED.

Auguſt 19, 1793. ¶

READING HOWELL,

HAS for ſale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennſylvania, price 4 Dollars; Alſo his Small ditto, MAPS of New-Jerſey, &c. No 88, North Fifth ſtreet.

July 24. 1793. 8 w.

HOWELL & TAYLOR,

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

☞ All orders in their line of buſineſs executed with punctuality. t. f.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſheers; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; red-wood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, ſaſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

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